China Weekly Review

密勒氏評論報

PEKING'S FORMER PROSTITUTES

LETTER FROM TIENTSIN

. . . by GRACE D. LIU

CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS IN POLAND

CHINA'S TRADE UNION LAW with COMMENT by LI LI-SAN

JULY 29, 1950

JMP 4,000

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LETTERS From the People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the China Weekly Review.

POSITIVE HELP

To the Editor:

The news of the Review's closure fills me with absolute dismay, for there is no other publication in the Far East that is doing the job, or anywhere near it. It seems to me this is a catastrophe for the whole progressive cause. Tell me, what is the minimum you need per month to keep going, and I shall do everything I can to help you and get other friends to help.

A FRIEND

Chengtu, Szechuen
July 17, 1950

FRIEND SINCE 1929

To the Editor:

I was very sad to hear about the Review's plan to close. It may be recalled that my first news article appeared in the Review in 1929. Since then and up to now, I have spoken my heart and said what I wanted to say to the public through the Review, such as fighting against the Japanese, exposing the corruption of the Kuomintang and giving a real picture of the new China. You can imagine how sorry I am over this news.

MARK M. LU

Kaifeng, Honan
July 23, 1950

MUST NOT CLOSE

To the Editor

The Review must not close. For the past 30 years the Review has been a firm fighter for China and for democracy. This is no time to quit. I realize that you have problems, but it is neccessary that a way of overcoming them be found. As an old reader, I am prepared to do what I can to help. Enclosed is a list of 14 names of people who should read the Review. Enclosed is my check to cover the cost of one copy to each. I am sure many, many other readers feel as I do and will be willing to introduce friends to the Review.

Y. Y. L.

Shanghai
July 24, 1950

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive news weekly

For readers in China who wish to keep abreast of developments in America, the National Guardian is available by second class mail for US$2 a year, postage included. Checks should be made payable to National Guardian, 17 Murray Street, New York 7, New York, U.S.A.

WILLING TO HELP

To the Editor

I have followed the Review for many years, starting back in the days of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression. In each stage of our history, I have felt that the Review's contribution was greater than ever before. Certainly we can never sufficiently express our thanks for the fine job it did in informing the foreign public, both in China and in foreign countries, of China's heroic fight against Japanese aggression. Likewise, its contribution during the post-war period of Kuomintang oppression cannot be overestimated. Now, since liberation the Review has once again proved that it is indispensable. No other foreign publication has been able to give the world such a clear and objective picture of post-liberation China. In these days of world crisis, when the United States is openly plotting for war, it is more important than ever that the Review continue its work.

I am not a wealthy man, but I am willing to contribute what I can. I am prepared to purchase two subscriptions to be sent to two readers in America whom you think can profit by reading the Review. Perhaps the editors of two important American newspapers, or perhaps two American congressmen. I have discussed this idea with some of my friends and they are willing to help. Some can only pay for a part of a subscription, while others may be able to buy one or two or more subscriptions. We believe that the Review must be put in front of more and more influential people in America since it is certain that both China and America will profit greatly by the wider circulation of the Review.

If you agree to this plan, I am sure your readers can raise enough funds to help you tide over this present difficult period.

T. H. KWOK

Shanghai
July 19, 1950

I HAVE LEARNED MUCH

To the Editor:

In recent years I have been a faithful reader. Although I have never been able to subscribe to the Review because of my poor financial condition, I have managed to read almost every issue. Sometimes I have been able to buy a copy, other times I have read it in bookstores, or at road side news stalls. When I was in school, I read it in our library.

Although I have never been able to give you much financial help, I have been a firm supporter. I shall hate to see the Review leave us.

Can you not make it a twice-monthly or a monthly? If you can find some way of continuing, I shall try to help you. I can ask people in my office to join together and subscribe to a copy or two.

YEN CHUNG-HUA

Nanking
July 22, 1950

DEEP REGRETS

To the Editor:

It was with deep regret that I read the notice that the Review is to close, due to financial difficulties. Your magazine has helped me greatly in my self-education in the English language during the past five years. Moreover, you were kind enough to publish scores of my letters, which would not have been given the slightest attention by the Kuomintant-censored Chinese-language publications. This is particularly so because I was in such a far-away town at the time—Pucheng, Shensi and only a middle school teacher who had never been inside a college.

In regard to your "financial difficulties," I am sure they are only of a temporary nature and some way can be found to overcome them. I shall daily be looking forward to the time

(Continued on Page 162)

CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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PEACE CAN STILL BE WON

IN the month that has passed since the beginning of the Korean civil war, the United States government has demonstrated its basic inability to manage the American people's affairs in a constructive and positive fashion. Not only has the Truman administration shown itself to be so bankrupt that it can offer no solution to the nation's problems other than war, but even Congress has revealed that it is unable or unwilling to act as a check upon the executive branch when the latter shows itself to be dangerously incompetent.

As we all know, the US government rushed to the aid of its puppet, the Syngman Rhee regime, when the latter's attack upon North Korea misfired. At first, Truman ordered planes and ships to Rhee's support, then he sent one division of infantry, while now he has committed the United States to all-out participation in a civil conflict which should be of no concern to the American people.

Already hundreds, if not thousands of American soldiers have been killed, wounded and captured by the North Korean People's Army. Casualties inflicted upon the North Korean army, as well as upon Korean civilians, by American guns, naval bombardments and aerial bombings are not yet fully known but they must run into the tens of thousands by now.

This application of armed force in Korea is simply the last act in a step by step program under which the US has insisted upon making the Korean people perform in a manner pleasing to Truman and his supporters. In the first place, Syngman Rhee could never have been elected president of South Korea without US support. Rhee was the American candidate and was elected at a time when US troops were in occupation of the country.

In the years since his election Rhee has become increasingly unpopular with the Korean people and he has been forced more and more to rely upon terror and police rule. Jails have been filled with political prisoners, while detention camps were built for "dissidents." Peasant revolts, similar to those in China under the Kuomintang, have been reported in virtually every province. Even Rhee's hand-picked national assembly has been in opposition to him a great part of the time, and, from time to time, he has found it necessary to arrest various assembly members. Finally, just prior to his attack upon the North, "elections," which were held on a date set by the US government, resulted in his party being completely repudiated despite the arrest of leading opposition candidates on election eve and the supervising of the voting by Rhee's police.

Utterly disregarding all these indications of dissatisfaction upon the part of the Korean people, the American government has persisted in its demand that Korea be ruled by Syngman Rhee. Finally, when Rhee started a war which he could not finish and when the bulk of the Korean people deserted him, the US played its last card. It sent in troops and said, in effect, that the Korean people were going to have Syngman Rhee as president even if he had to be rammed down their throats with American bayonets.

• • •

THE only encouraging sign in this whole sad business is that the United States is finding it extremely difficult to continue imposing its will upon the Korean people. The course of the war has gone rather badly for the Americans. Despite the stripping of garrison forces in Japan, the United States has been unable to stop the advance of the Korean People's Army. Syngman Rhee's puppet armies have largely disappeared as an effective combat force, so the major portion of the job of "defending" Rhee's regime has fallen to the American soldiers.

Although Truman has tried his best to cloak America's armed intervention with the United Nations' flag, the burden of fighting this unpopular war is being left almost entirely up to the US. Nation after nation has declined to send military forces to aid the American troops. Britain, America's closest collaborator in world affairs, has contributed a few ships and planes but no troops. France, also an important partner in the cold war, has expressed its "regrets" at being unable to lend a hand, and has sent a token force of one ship. A few other nations have *talked* of sending "symbolic" aid, but the vast majority of the UN members are sitting back and letting the US handle the mess it started as best it can.

Another hopeful sign is the apparent lack of enthusiasm with which the American people have accepted this "colonial war." Although press reports tell of statements of support coming from various political and other organizations and from a number of prominent individuals, it is evident that the majority of the people are not happy about the situation. The World Peace Appeal campaign in America reports a great increase in the number of signatures in favor of peace and in favor of outlawing the atomic bomb.

What's more, the morale of the American troops in Korea seemingly leaves much to be desired. A number of the American prisoners captured by the North Korean forces have signed a statement calling for the withdrawal of Americans from Korea and a speedy end to the war. Several of the prisoners have made broadcasts to the United States and to their fellow soldiers calling for a halt to American participation in the conflict. This action by the American POWs is especially significant in view of the fact that it has never happened before. In no previous war have

American troops, following their capture, been so ready to condemn the actions of their own government.

Some of the moves of the Truman administration on the home front also indicate the seriousness with which the government views the course of events. No less a person than Secretary of State Acheson has felt called upon to denounce the World Peace Appeal, terming it Soviet "propaganda." Voice of America broadcasts have dwelled at considerable length upon the peace campaign spending several evenings in denouncing it as a Soviet "trick." One such broadcast admitted that the peace movement was causing considerable "concern" to Washington officials. Another broadcast attacked the peace petition by saying that in America people never pay any attention to petitions anyway—a strange "answer" from the official voice of a government which claims to be the world's leading proponent of democracy.

* * *

DESPITE these encouraging signs, there is still cause for serious concern. The American government, with each passing day, shows its determination to ignore the wishes of the people, both in America and abroad, and also demonstrates that it is prepared to leave no stone unturned in its efforts to "change" the public mind.

In addition to denouncing as "reds" or as tools of the "reds" all those who call for peace and who are not willing to join in a holy war against the Korean people, the government is doing its best to put the country on a war footing. Truman has asked for some US$10,000,000,000 for the campaign against the Korean people and has also requested a partial mobilization of the country's manpower and material resources. Faced with low morale among the troops and with apathy at home, the government is doing its best to whip up the people's emotions by putting the country on a war footing.

The manner in which Acheson cold-shouldered Indian Prime Minister Nehru's mediation offer, only serves to reveal more clearly that the Congress and the administration are determined to pursue a war policy.

All of these actions of the government show beyond any doubt that Washington is refusing to abide by the feelings and desires of the American people and that it is prepared to pursue its unpopular course in the face of world-wide opposition. However, no matter how determined they may be, Truman and his supporters cannot continue their policy of foreign aggression and internal oppression if the American people are sufficiently aroused to the dangers of the situation. The forces making for war are indeed powerful, but they are not nearly so strong as the people, once they are awakened to the need for positive action. Peace can still be won, but it must be fought for.

Still There

British and American attempts to split the World Federation of Trade Unions, as seen by the Sydney (Australia) "Tribune."

25 Years Ago in *The China Weekly Review*

Success Breeds Confidence

July 25, 1925

Within the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai itself, daily life has assumed the appearance of normality. Buses, railless trams, motor trucks, and automobiles are running as usual, and the financial and business district is filled with scurrying crowds, but of actual business very little is being accomplished, owing to the difficulty of transporting cargo to and from the interior. However, speculative transactions are very numerous. The boycott against the British and the Japanese, particularly the former, is being continued almost vehemently. With one or two exceptions, the large British fleet of Yangtze and coast steamers has not been able to move . . . The strikers seem to be in close touch with the seamen at Hongkong, where, owing to the fact that they were successful in a similar movement two years ago, they are conducting their strike campaign with a great deal of confidence.

No "European Recovery Progam'

Across the Pacific our principal purpose for eighty years has been to establish the Open Door Doctrine, the distinctly constructive aim of which is to end interference in government and the sequestration of territory as means of obtaining economic preference, and this by securing for all peoples equality of economic opportunity in regions to which it refers. There seems to be room for doubt as to whether a concentration of our influence across the Atlantic would be as welcome by the people of Europe as a similar effort across the Pacific. Really maintaining the Open Door and stemming imperialistic designs, would be helpful to the great majority of the much larger population of the Orient—and to present and future Australasians and Americans.

10 Years Ago in *The China Weekly Review*

Burmese Independence Move

July 27, 1940

Liberal parties in Burma initiated a movement for independence from Great Britain at a mass meeting in Rangoon on July 7, according to a report early this week in the Chungking Ta Kung Pao. The meeting reportedly issued a manifesto demanding independence for Burma in view of the fact that the British government has announced as one of its war aims the protection of the independence of smaller nations. But contrary to this, the manifesto pointed out, the authorities in Burma have been arresting Burmese leaders and confiscating liberal newspapers. Release of the arrested leaders was demanded.

Shanghai Public Utilities' Strikes

Strikes slowed up the service of three public utility companies in the foreign concessions of Shanghai last week, although without serious disruption.

The first of the strikes began on July 18, when 180 members of the distribution department of the International Settlement's Shanghai Gas Company demanded a 10 percent increase in pay and $15 per month increase in temporary rice allowance. To back up their demands they declared a go-slow strike . . .

Workshop mechanics of the French Tramway Company struck for higher wages last Sunday, but next day agreed to resume work during discussion of their demands with the management for better pay. They were told that nothing would be discussed until they returned to work. In the meantime, close cooperation was maintained between the management and French police.

The Japanese-owned Central China Urban Motor Transport Company . . . was faced with a strike last Sunday when some 180 Chinese mechanics, chauffeurs and conductresses walked out after demanding higher wages.

Peking's Former Prostitutes

Since last November, when Peking decided to abolish prostitution, hundreds of "lost" women have been given medical attention and trained in productive occupations

IT was last November during a conference of the people's representatives of the city—representing a cross-section of all groups of the population—that a resolution was adopted and promptly despatched to the Peking Municipal Council urging the wiping out of prostitution as a social plague which had no place in the new Peking. Within 24 hours of the adoption of the resolution, on November 22, 1949, 2,400 special workers and policemen raided 239 brothels, taking into custody 1,289 prostitutes and a large number of brothel operators, pimps, and brothel owners.

The latter were arrested and brought to the Public Security Bureau, where the chief of the Bureau, Lo Jui-chang, listed their crimes and announced that the property of the brothels was to be confiscated, with the proceeds used to help rehabilitate the former inmates. The 1,289 prostitutes who were taken into custody were housed in eight centers of the Women's Production and Education Institute. Here it was planned that they would undergo medical treatment, education and training for work which would fit them into the new society.

All of these women had been the victims of oppression—sometimes at the hands of feudal landlords, or Japanese aggressors or Kuomintang officials. Elsewhere in the liberated areas, prostitution had been vigorously attacked and eventually eliminated. Thousands of former prostitutes in Shihchiachuang, Mukden, Dairen, Harbin, and in other cities, as well as in country towns, were now either working in factories or on land given to them during the process of land distribution. The task of rehabilitating these women, many of whom were hard-bitten and cynical at first, was no easy one. But the task had been successfully carried out, and Peking was determined to stamp out this plague at all costs.

Early History

Prostitution in China has a long history, going back more than 3,000 years to the time of the Shang dynasty, when, in the master-slave society which existed then, organized prostitution had a definite place. Through the centuries prostitution flourished in China, and there was nothing people could do to prevent their wives and daughters from being stolen or "bought" by feudal rulers or their henchmen. Before the Ch'ing dynasty (1644 A.D.), all brothels were operated by the government. It was only during the reign of Emperor Kang Hsi (1662 A.D.) that prostitution was officially severed from the government. From then on brothels were in the hands of private individuals. In order to compensate the government for its financial losses, taxes were levied on all prostitutes. The government showed no interest in the health or morality issues involved in prostitution and only moved against unlicensed prostitutes, who were calculatingly looked upon as tax evaders.

Especially during the period from 1912 to 1920, when Peking was occupied by military warlords and unscrupulous politicans, did the number of brothels in this city show a tremendous increase. Affairs of state and official business transactions were discussed in the more exclusive brothels. Indeed, one report of the period stated that the price for the appointment of warlord Tsao Kun to the presidency was negotiated in one of Peking's most luxurious brothels.

Carrying on in the old tradition, the Kuomintang became the protector and sponsor of organized prostitution. In order to line more pockets, a special tax, the "flower tax," was imposed on all brothels. This tax was, of course, collected over many times and in many ways and on all levels. The vast number of unregistered prostitutes in all the large cities paid off to local officials, who divided their profits with their superiors.

Economic Causes

As economic conditions worsened for the people, particularly over the past 20 years, more and more people were forced to part with daughters and wives whom they could not feed, in the countryside often as payment for debts to landlords. Sometimes these women and girls were simply abducted from their homes in the country by Japanese or Kuomintang officials; sometimes they were discarded concubines who were sold to brothels. As prostitutes these women led daily lives in which disease, beating and torture were common occurrences. In the years immediately preceding liberation, when the economic plight of the people reached its lowest ebb, prostitution both in the countryside and in the cities became more and more widespread.

The 1,289 victims of economic distress who were taken into protective custody were, in the beginning, not in the least happy about the opportunity for rehabilitation which had been given to them. At first they were frightened and bewildered, and after these sentiments had worn off, they became very bold and complained loudly about the poor living quarters, the simple food, and about being held in the center against their will. They began reciting the rumors previously spread by their one-time master-owners—that they would be sent to the Northeast to marry "laborers," that they would be despatched as "comfort" girls to troops in the front lines. It took great patience and skill on the part of the experienced women workers assigned to the job of re-educating them to calm them and explain that these were groundless rumors. Even then a number of the women still believed that the rumors were true.

The women cadres described the first breakfast as a rowdy scene. There had been no time to prepare a good meal for all and the girls were not in the least backward about complaining that the corncakes were underdone and that there were not enough pickled vegetables to go around. While some made loud complaints about the poor quality of the food, others wept and shrieked in a hysterical manner. A small group, exploiting the general tension of the women, tried to stage a riot and rush the main gate in order to get out of the compound. It seemed then as though nothing could persuade these skeptics that they were at the center only in their own best interests.

Most difficult of all were the small number of "exclusive" prostitutes who had led comparatively luxurious lives and who had been given a certain freedom in receiving "guests" because of their exceptional beauty. These women had been so corrupted that the thought of any honest labor—working in a factory, for example—filled them with terror. Because they had come from the more exclusive brothels they regarded themselves as superior to the others, whom they treated with contempt, making frequent remarks about the bedraggled condition of the poorer prostitutes. Some of these more exclusive prostitutes openly objected to being housed in the same building with women from second, third and fourth class brothels.

Most of the poorer prostitutes had the marks of beatings and malnutrition, some even of semi-starvation. They ranged in age from 13 to 52. Of the 1,289 women taken into protective custody, more than half—756—were between the ages of 18 and 25.

Tension Eases

Gradually the tension among the women eased. There was considerable surprise expressed when they returned to their former residences to collect personal belongings and found everything intact. This was the first experience these women had ever had with uniformed men who didn't loot, and they said so. Another factor which helped ease their minds was the arrangement for their children, numbering 28 in all, and a few of the mothers who had lived with their daughters, to move into the institute.

In order to make the women as comfortable as possible, the women workers planned well-cooked and tasty meals; comfortable beds were provided, as well as other necessities. The women were encouraged to put their own rooms in order, to sweep the yard, help in the preparation of

meals and in cleaning the toilets. They were encouraged to be industrious, and the high place of labor in the new democratic society was frequently pointed out to them.

All of the people with whom the former prostitutes were in daily touch—the women workers, the doctors and nurses—were kind to them, and these were the first people who had ever shown kindness to these women and girls. Mornings were taken up with physical examinations. Four seriously ill women were hospitalized. It was discovered that only 79 of the 1,289 women were free from venereal disease. One girl whose limbs had been almost numb when she was first brought into the institute was able to move around as a result of concentrated penicillin treatment.

Once the women realized that they were not going to be harmed, that the stories which the brothel keepers had spread were really false and that the institute personnel were genuinely interested in helping them, they were greatly moved. At first with this realization some of the girls could do nothing except lie on their beds and weep, for never before had they been treated as human beings.

After a few days the education program was initiated; the greatest emphasis was placed on rousing the consciousness of the women, in helping them realize that the causes of their suffering and former predicament were in no way predetermined by a "cruel fate" or "destiny." The women were invited to drama performances which were carefully selected so that they could identify their lives with those of people on the stage. One recurring character, for example, would be the peasant girl who has been maltreated by the landlord and who is finally cast out, ending up in a brothel. This was a common occurrence in the villages before liberation.

The girls would return from these plays and discuss the stories. They would compare the stage version with their own life stories and in this way they began to see, through discussions, that it was the old social conditions which had been responsible for their hardships. The girls did not talk easily, but as more and more of their number began telling of their own experiences, others opened up. It was not uncommon to have tears interrupt stories.

While the particular events responsible for their becoming prostitutes varied, the causes were the same—poverty, social injustice and the complete lack of any consideration of these girls as human beings. The famines and droughts, the Japanese invasion, the conscription of husbands, brothers and fathers by the Kuomintang and the heavy requisitioning by the Kuomintang military—all had made deep marks. Feudal conditions in villages in which the landlord's wish was the law, compulsory marriages contracted during childhood, and intolerable mothers-in-law were other factors which had led to some of the girls running away, and, finding all means of making a living closed to them, being forced into prostitution. There were others who had been the forsaken concubines of old-style officers and Kuomintang officials. Most of the girls had come from villages, although a few had originally been city residents, but almost all remembered some other life outside the brothel. Very few had been reared by brothel operators.

As prostitutes their hardships had varied. The 19 girls from first-class establishments had led a more comfortable life than the others. But the more than 900 from third and fourth class houses had earned their living by seeking customers on the streets.

Air-Your-Grievance Meetings

Under the guidance of the women cadres, who worked hard to get at the real reasons why the girls had been forced into prositution, the informal discussions at which the girls told each other of their backgrounds developed into "air-your-grievance" meetings.

Hsiao Lien, or "Little Pitiable," 18 years old, told how she had been sold to a brothel when she was 15 by her mother, who, facing starvation with her young son and daughter, decided on this course after Hsiao Lien's father, a railroad worker in Taiyuan, Shensi, had been conscripted by warlord Yen Hsi-shan's troops. Hsiao Lien said: "The operator bought me for a picul of corn. I was terribly afraid—the very sight of a man scared me to death. I didn't please the customers and couldn't earn much for the operator. The old devil used every method to torture me. I was stripped of all clothes. Icy water was poured on my freezing body." Hsiao Lien rolled up her sleeves to show her listeners the scars where she had been pricked with red-hot needles by the brothel keeper.

Tien Ying, a young woman of 30, had been sold to a brothel by Japanese soldiers. During the anti-Japanese war her husband had been a high-school teacher. In 1941 he was arrested by the Japanese on the grounds of anti-Japanese activities and later died in a Japanese gendarmerie prison. Japanese soldiers, knowing that she was living alone, forced their way into her home and, after raping her, sold her to a brothel in Peking. Of her experiences as a prostitute, Tien Ying said: "The brothel keeper expected me continually to lay him golden eggs. When my growing age began to bring in less and less business, he starved me and beat me as though he would crush my bones."

Many of the girls had suffered at the hands of the Kuomintang. Sun Mei-li, still in her very early twenties, the daughter of a peasant from the Northeast, described how the Kuomintang swooped down on her family, arresting her father and demanding to know the whereabouts of a young brother who had been away from home for many years. The family did not know where the brother was, but the Kuomintang charged that he had joined the Eighth Route Army. They threatened to bury the father alive unless the daughter would promise to become the fourth concubine of the battalion commander, which she finally agreed to do. In the summer of 1948 this Kuomintang officer started off for Taiwan, telling his concubine that he would take her as well. Instead, finding her a financial burden, he sold her to a brothel in Peking, leaving her penniless at the mercy of the brothel keeper.

The girls listened intently to each other's stories. They were urged to ask themselves "why." Why had they had these experiences? Were their parents to blame? Was it fate? Why? Gradually the girls began to understand that the burden of guilt for their misfortunes belonged on the old society; it became clear, too, that

Preparing Food for the New Year — *Chu Ming-Kang*

something had happened to wrest them from their old life. In their own terms they began to understand what liberation of the people meant for them.

Place in Society

In addition to the social and political education which the girls received, they were given very thorough medical treatment and, later, training for productive work. When the girls first entered the institute, more than 80 percent were illiterate, but today they are all studying characters. Some can read as many as 400 characters. Some of the girls are even able to write simple plays about their own lives. Peking citizens have attended several such plays, which have been praised for their artistic merit as well as for their social content.

More than 500 of this group have either returned home or will return home after medical releases are given to them. For the more than 700 women who preferred to stay in the center, the government has installed 47 cloth-weaving looms and 35 hosiery-weaving machines. The Women's Production and Education Institute has asked the aged women who are unsuited for factory work to spin wool. Those who are under-age have been sent to various children's centers in the city. Clever needlewomen are being taught cross-stitch techniques in order that they can support themselves later.

A few of the girls have married after the institute had carefully checked the bridegroom's record. All of the women have been cured physically, but many will have to have check-ups in a few months time. All are allowed to leave the center providing they have guarantees that they are leaving to participate in labor or production, to take care of household affairs or to marry under the new marriage law, which prohibits all "business-types" of marriage. Unless the women are pronounced completely healthy, the person or persons responsible for taking them out of the center must promise that medical care will be given until the girl is pronounced medically fit. Several girls who were encouraged to get in touch with their families for the first time in years have been claimed at the centers by family members after very emotional reunions. Two who have shown special talent have been admitted to the People's Art theater for training, and nine have entered hospitals to serve as nurses.

All sections of Peking society are watching the progress of these women, who have received many letters and visits from students and workers from local schools and factories. The newspapers carry frequent reports on the progress they are making. The effect of this attention and kindness on the women themselves has been far-reaching. They now have confidence that they can support themselves through their own labor, and they know that the new society welcomes them as self-respecting and useful members.

— *T. S.*

Letter From Tientsin

The people's government has brought the city a new look. Many improvements have been made, including a long-overdue expansion of the water supply system.

ON a recent Sunday trip outside of the city to see the Tientsin Water Works Company's new extension project, now well under way, I was able to get an over-all impression of Tientsin for the first time in years. The many physical improvements, the happier expressions on the people's faces, and, above all, the new unity of Tientsin all evidence the great change that has come since the liberation.

As we rode through the three former concessions—British, French and Japanese—and the "Chinese" city, the overwhelming impression was that instead of being several different "cities," Tientsin had at last become a single, integrated, truly Chinese city. The people are united in the spirit of New Democracy and there is a look of confidence and pride on their faces. I saw no grim, frightened or disgruntled faces, such as might be found in that "unhappy land" of Philip Jessup's imagination.

Many Improvements

We started out by jeep for our destination, a point between the Hsi Ho (West River) and the Tientsin-Pukow Railway line. Such physical improvements as the cleaner streets, the newly-planted small trees, the pruned and lime-washed old trees, were pleasant to see. The police now function as police should, with efficiency and authority. We noted a great improvement in traffic in the former "Chinese city," where vehicles used to thread their way tortuously through the rivers of humanity that filled the streets. Now, under the vigilant eyes of the policemen, humanity and vehicles are no longer mixed indiscriminately, and the orderly traffic gives the impression that the streets are wider than formerly.

Passing the Pei Huo Kung Sse (Northern Products Company, government-run), Sunday crowds of workers with their families were streaming in and out, enjoying their weekly shopping spree. The store is closed on Mondays, to give the staff a day off.

Across the street from the store is the former site of Chen Li-fu's book store and the U.S. Marines' "Stateside" movie theater. Both these were leveled to the ground during the liberation battle by PLA artillery. Now the site has been made into a playground.

Turning onto the wide Pei Ma Lu, which runs along the line of the old city wall, we found that all the ruts and holes had been filled in, so it is very comfortable to travel over it.

Before reaching the Grand Canal, we had to detour around the street where the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering is laying new sewers. A million people still live in districts without modern sewers, and the existing 160 miles of sewer lines are less than half the total required for the city. Fifteen miles of new sewers will be completed this year.

On the outskirts of the city, we came upon reminders of the liberation fighting. Just inside the big earthen dike which the KMT built for "city defense" we saw the partly demolished pillboxes and breastworks, plowed and gashed by shells. A woman stood with two small children in the doorway of a two-story pillbox that had escaped destruction; it looked like a snug little home.

We bounced and jolted over the narrow road, through the wide green wheatfields, over the steep railway embankment, and at last we stopped and scrambled out of the jeep. Putting on our "new style" straw hats, with shoulder-wide brims and big red stars, as a protection against the blazing sun, we set off on foot. The scene looked almost the same as it had in 1937, but now there was something new—at the pumping station, there is large-scale, bustling activity.

* * *

Long Overdue Job

HERE, at the Hsi Ho Pumping Station of the Tientsin Water Works Company, the people's government is carrying out a big undertaking for the benefit of the people, a job that is long overdue. Fifteen years ago, plans for enlarging the Tientsin water supply system were drawn up, blueprinted—and then shelved. Nothing was done during the long years of KMT rule and Japanese occupation. There was never enough money, although government and company officials acquiren more and more concubines and gold bars; "bad times" and a "poverty-stricken government" were always good excuses to avoid service to the people.

But today, the people's government is using public funds for their proper purpose. The government wants to improve public health by increasing the water supply to the extent that the use of well water will be entirely stopped. Formerly, the British Concession Water Company supplied water from artesian wells. But this water was brackish and had a high fluorine content which spoiled the children's teeth. Also, the water was unsuitable for industrial use; its mineral content ruined boilers and pipes with scale.

The use of river water will do away with these faults. The government plans to more than double the present capacity of the water supply system—from 10,000,000 gallons a day to more than 20,000,000. The new plans had to overcome the difficulty of the curtailment of a formerly important source of supply — the Grand Canal. Since liberation, the countryside has returned to pre-Japanese war conditions, and during the growing season, so much of the

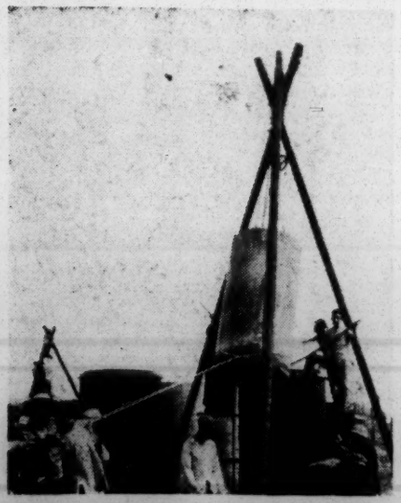
canal water is used for irrigation that there isn't enough left to supply the city. Additional water is therefore to be taken from the river rather than the canal.

To reach the new planned capacity of more than 20,000,000 gallons a day, new pipe lines, of larger diameter pipe, more modern filters, and a new reservoir are needed. Much of the necessary equipment has been obtained abroad during the past year, and recently 13,000 feet of 24-inch diameter cast-iron pipe has been ordered from the An Shan Steel Works, near Mukden. But the larger pipes required—with an inside diameter of about four feet—cannot be made at Anshan, and importing them would be too expensive. So the Tientsin Water Company decided to make its own pipe.

To many of the staff of the company, trying to manufacture several hundred low-pressure pipe sections of reinforced concrete seemed a startling idea. Each section was to be eight feet long, with an inside diameter of about four feet, and a five inch thick wall, weighing approximately four tons. The workmen were rather afraid and the foremen were dubious; how could such pipe be made without modern machinery? They wondered if pipe like that had ever been made in China. Suppose they failed and wasted a lot of time, effort and money? Many meetings were held to discuss the idea thoroughly. Since the technical men were confident of success, it was unanimously decided at last by the whole staff that they must have the courage to be enterprising and self-sufficient; the attempt would be made.

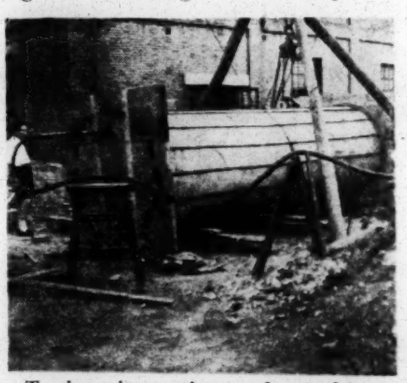
The pipe-making was a great success. The work was started in April and 400 sections have been completed. Everybody—the workers, foremen, and the clerical staff in the office who volunteered to help—showed great enthusiasm for the job. They are all proud of the strong and perfect pipes that they made practically with their bare hands.

The finished pipe sections, tall white cylinders arranged in rows while the trenches are being dug, are an impressive sight. It is an accomplishment to be proud of, and I fully understand and sympathize with the feelings of the worker I saw patting the smooth white sides of the pipes. As we walked through the rows, the children read out loud the encouraging slogans painted on the sides of the pipe sections. We looked into the molds, where two layers of steel reinforcing rings are first placed before the concrete is poured. We saw the shrouded forms of the sections just turned out of the mold, wrapped in wet canvas to "cure" (dry) slowly. They are covered with wet canvas so that the surface will not dry too quickly.



Removal of inside form 24 hours after pouring

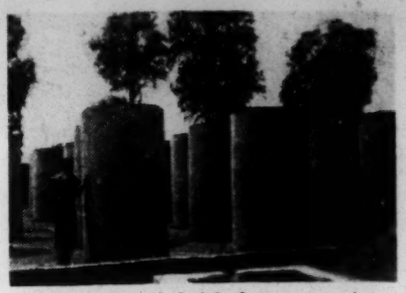
It is amazing to watch these four-ton sections being handled, without the aid of machinery. The fully "cured" sections are being laid in a line direct to the Chai Yuan Pumping Station, a mile and a half away. There are no power hoists, steam shovels, or locomotive cranes. I watched 20 workers rolling one section to the place where it was to be laid in the trench. The men pushed and pulled, while a foreman walked backwards in front of them, beckoning and chanting some such phrase as "use strength now." As the workers chanted the phrase back, the section moved forward. When it had been brought to a point just beyond the last section laid, it was lowered into position with the aid of a pulley and chain tackle supported by a tripod of timbers. Stooping, I went a little way inside the pipe line and saw how the men mortared the joints, working by the light of a little lamp.



Testing pipe sections under working pressure

We left the line and went up the road, nearer the river, where 600 men were working on the new reservoir. We stood on the old reservoir embankment and watched the men digging and hauling away the earth. Some carried it in small baskets hung over their shoulders; some were pushing heavy wheelbarrows. Others pushed small cars full of earth over the miniature track that had been laid.

The excavated earth is used to build the new dike around the new reservoir basin. A steam roller ran constantly back and forth, compacting the earth to make a strong embankment that will hold back 80,000,000 gallons of Hsi Ho water. When completed, the dike will be 38 feet high and more than half a mile in circumference. This reservoir will be a subsidence basin. The muddy river water will be held in it a while to allow the silt to settle, before the water flows by gravity through the pipe line to Chai Yuan, where it will be filtered and purified.



Long rows of finished concrete pipe sections

Although the men were working hard at the excavation, there was nothing oppressive or distressing in the scene spread out below me. The hundreds of scantily-clad, tanned workers, digging, carrying and hauling under the hot sun, were self-respecting free men, working hard for themselves and their community. They were not being driven by bosses for the further enrichment of some already wealthy man. Many were wearing wide-brimmed straw hats like mine, and their bright red stars gleamed like true symbols of liberation.

We learned that the enthusiasm of the workers was very clearly shown as a result of a "model worker" contest started in the Water Works. Within a month, the company saved JMP250,000,000, so keen were the men to win the prizes and be awarded the red banner. One worker was eager to enter the "suggestion" contest. The trouble was, he couldn't write. So he got two literate friends of his to write out his suggestions. His ideas won the prize, and he insisted on sharing it between the two others, who he said had "done the work." He was content with the honor of having had the prize-winning idea.

We felt tired, and went over to the river to rest a while. We sat on the concrete top of the "intake," a suction well where water is taken from the river. Built out over the water, it made a cool place to rest. The two boys, lively as ever, climbed down the river bank with the small seines they had brought along. They got into a little boat with some PLA soldiers who were doing their laundry in the river.

A new dike has been built along the opposite bank of the river by the local river and flood organization. The fields lie so low on that side of the river that they were endangered by every rise in the water level. Now, behind the new dike, they are safe from everything but the very worst floods. If there should be an extraordinarily high flood, the farmers will be quickly mobilized to raise the dike.

* * *

THE improvements in Tientsin — the new cheerfulness and energy of the people, the public works being pushed ahead—are proof that the people have been delivered from the frustrating "mei yo fa tse" ("can't be done") atmosphere of the old, feudalistic China. In the new China, the people's government is just that, and the people have found a new courage and self-confidence.

— *GRACE D. LIU*

Church-State Relations in Poland

The former strained relations between the Episcopate of the Catholic Church and the government of Poland were greatly improved by the signing of a new agreement.

ON April 14 a fundamental agreement was reached at Warsaw between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Episcopate of Poland—the supreme authority for the Catholic Church in the country. Negotiations had been pending for over a year, and the final settlement was very enthusiastically welcomed throughout the country by government circles, the people and most of the clergy.

By the terms of this agreement, which covers all aspects of relations between the state and the Catholic Church in Poland, the Episcopate undertook to approach the Holy See as soon as possible and request the latter promptly to nominate Polish bishops to the dioceses in western Poland. The Episcopate was also to take active part in all efforts to preserve peace and democracy.

If the Pope was a popular figure in pre-war Poland, his pro-German policy during the war and his post-war attempts to shield Nazi war criminals from the none-too-heavy hand of international justice, as well as his hostile attitude toward the new Poland, largely diminished his prestige in the country. The Polish nation will, in particular, never forget and forgive the appointment by the Holy See of German bishops in Poland during the occupation, to replace patriotic Polish bishops executed by the Nazis.

Church Hostile

When Poland was liberated in 1944 and the Third Polish Republic solemnly proclaimed by the Polish Committee of National Liberation (PKWN) at Lublin on June 22, 1944, the initial attitude of the Holy See toward the reborn Polish state and its provisional government was openly hostile. The Vatican gave every support and encouragement to the defunct "London Regime." This attitude was widely reflected, of its own free will or otherwise, by the higher ranks of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland. Whereas the lower and the middle Polish clergy, in the majority of cases, fought together with the entire nation against the invader, braving torture and death, and was bitterly persecuted by the Nazis and packed off to various German extermination and concentration camps, such as Oswiecim (Auschwitz), Buchenwald, Matheausen, Dachau, Oranienberg, Majdanek and others, the top leaders of the Church maintained a discreet silence. Moreover, Archbishop Adamski openly called for "peaceful cooperation with the present (Nazi) administration."

When land reform was undertaken in Poland in 1944, the Episcopate did not hesitate to campaign against it, even though many clergymen favored the necessary reform. It must be noted here that the land estates belonging to the Roman Catholic Church were not affected by the reform.

From the first day of its existence, the new Polish government aided the Church materially. When reconstruction began, even before the day when the Polish and Soviet armies crossed the Oder and Neisse rivers into Germany, the government allotted large sums of money for the restoration of the hundreds of cathedrals and churches ruined by the German fascists. Moreover, the Ministry of Reconstruction took special care of damaged national shrines and historical churches and monasteries. This fact has been recognized by the Episcopate.

Besides this, the Catholic Church in Poland continues to this day to enjoy not only complete freedom within the frame of the law, and a respectful attitude toward the Catholic Church, as the one to which 96 percent of the citizens belong, but such privileges as few other countries grant it. Let us quote a few examples: the Church and monastical land estates were not subjected to land reform; priests, deacons, monks, nuns and novices are exempted from compulsory 18-month military service; the Polish armed forces still retain the chaplains; religious education is given by competent clergymen appointed by the Church and paid by the government in all state schools (and is in many cases compulsory); every year in all the schools and universities three days are set aside during Holy Week for general confession, communion and special religious services. Such religious feasts as Christmas Day and Easter Sunday, as well as the lesser ones, such as Ascension Day, Pentecost, Annunciation, and several others, are considered to be state holidays and non-working days. When requested, the government provides Catholic press organs with newsprint and printing facilities as well. Any intimidation of religious feelings or of the exercise of religious practices is strictly and promptly punished by the law-enforcing organs. Never has there been a case of the government's interference with the internal affairs of the Church.

In spite of this policy of the Polish government, throughout the post-liberation years Church authorities maintained a basically hostile attitude toward the state. The Episcopate continually attempted to whip up waves of uncontrolled religious fanaticism, to be ultimately used against the existing people's democratic regime, and incited reactionary priests, predominantly Jesuits, to use the pulpit for anti-government utterances and anti-state propaganda. It also feigned to disregard the misuse, by certain clergymen, of the right of asylum in churches for harboring armed reactionary elements. There were numerous cases when priests directed the operations of underground forest bands, concealed weapons, transmitted vital information to outlaws on foreign pay, and even personally joined the political underground in active "operations." When detained by officers of the Ministry of Public Security, these clergymen invariably claimed immunity as priests. Meanwhile, while being mute about the "exploits" of certain clergymen engaged in anti-state activity, the Catholic press in Poland and abroad, especially the "Tygodnik Powszechny" ("General Weekly") —the Episcopate's mouthpiece—always utilized such detentions for promoting an anti-government press campaign.

Simultaneously, the Episcopate cracked down upon those clergymen who dared to voice openly their opposition to its official policy. Although the greater majority of the Catholic clergy in Poland actively worked at the country's reconstruction and opposed the dubious policy of the Episcopate, few dared to challenge openly the latter's line of action, laid down by the Holy See. Whenever false reports appeared in the foreign press denouncing Poland's government and political parties for "persecution of the Church," "suppression of religion," etc. the Episcopate never denied them in its press organs, although it was fully aware that these reports were wholly untrue. Only when officially approached by the government on this subject, would the Episcopate, reluctantly and only at times, issue an official denial of these rumors. As a matter of fact, such rumors were even encouraged by a few unscrupulous clergymen, while the Episcopate chose to ignore the whole matter.

Amnesty Proclaimed

On February 5, 1947, following the general elections, the provisional administration gave way to the duly elected Sejm Ustawodawczy (Parliament) which elected Boleslaw Bierut, who had been chairman of the Krajowa Rada Narodowa (Provisional Parliament) from 1944 to February 2, 1947, to be the first president of the Third Polish Republic, and nominated the new government. On February 19 the Little Constitution was adopted to supplement the provisions of the March Constitution of 1921.

To commemorate these historic events, the new government introduced in the Sejm a bill declaring a nation-wide amnesty for all political opponents of the regime, including the armed forest groups, provided the latter declared themselves and surrendered their arms. Cases pending in the courts or at the attorney's office against political offenders were cancelled and the latter were immediately released. Those serving sentences of five years or under were also released and the prison terms of others were considerably reduced. Cases pending against Catholic clergymen involved in illegal activities were cancelled. However, although the news of this

amnesty travelled far and wide throughout the world, the official Catholic press organs in Poland generally kept a profound silence concerning this issue. The Vatican "Osservatore Romano" dismissed the amnesty as a "farce." Parish priests, most of whom warmly welcomed the amnesty from the pulpits of the churches, were immediately cautioned, in very strong terms, not to make "any political statements."

The amnesty was a final blow to the underground. Since its declaration many a former opponent of the people's regime has become a useful and constructive citizen. Only a few bands, consisting of an insignificant number of die-hards, persisted in continuing their ruinous activity, which has since lost almost every trace of being a political action and has reduced itself to mere and open brigandry.

The Episcopate's policy, promoted by the supporters of the Vatican line in spite of the feeble opposition of His Eminence Cardinal Hlond, the Primate, who favored an early settlement with the government, continued to become more and more hostile. The autumn of 1948 and the spring of 1949 saw more clergymen engaged in anti-state plots. Rumor-mongering spread when the country experienced serious but passing difficulties with meat early in 1949. In rural areas the government was denounced and the people's democratic regime was bitterly assailed by specially trained "spiritual fathers" on every possible occasion. To impress the simple minds of the deeply religious Polish peasants, especially in Lublin Wojewodztwo (province), weird and incomprehensible passages were quoted from the Apocalypse and "competently interpreted," invariably at a gross disadvantage to the existing state of affairs. On several occasions people were told in churches that anyone joining the United Workers' Party of Poland (which appeared on December 15, 1948, as a result of the merger of the Polish Workers' Party and the Polish Socialist Party) would suffer eternal damnation. At times the last funeral rites were refused to government security workers

Relations Deteriorate

Following the death of the aged Primate Cardinal Hlond, who was buried at state expense with the splendor and pomp befitting his high rank, his post was filled by the Holy See's nominee, H. E. Cardinal Wyszynski.

In spite of his first declaration, in which H.E. the new Cardinal promised to spare no endeavors for an early agreement with the civil authorities, Wyszynski continued a hostile policy. This forced the government to state that it would regard clergymen of all religious denominations, including Roman Catholic, as bound by the civil and criminal law, just as any other Polish citizens. Following this declaration, a few Catholic clergymen were tried by regional courts-martial and ordinary civil courts, on the charges of treason, conspiring against the Republic, rumor-mongering and abetting the forest bands. Most of the clergymen tried were seized red-handed. Some received sentences, others were acquitted. This raised a tremendous uproar in certain sections of the western press. The Episcopate demanded a "clarification" of the government's policy, and the latter issued its well-known declaration of March 1949, pledging itself to safeguard complete and unrestricted religious liberty, internal freedom of the Church, non-interference with ecclesiastical affairs, Catholic education in all state schools. However, it warned that it had adequate means to maintain law and order and would not tolerate the interference of either the Episcopate or the Holy See with the affairs of the state. Any activities on the part of members of the Catholic clergy directed against the Polish Republic or the welfare of its citizens would be promptly curtailed, the declaration said.

On April 20, 1950, President B. Bierut said: "Respect toward religious feelings and cults is our paramount principle; however, our attitude toward the Church hierarchy will depend upon the latter's bearing toward the state. . ."

On April 24, Primate Cardinal Wyszynski made public his "London Epistle," addressed to reactionary Polish emigres. The epistle was first published in two London emigre Polish newspapers—the "Dziennik Polski" and the "Dziennik Zolnierza" — and was accompanied by unwarranted assaults on the Polish administration. The press in Poland countered with stern rebuffs to "the reactionary clergy." Party newspapers demanded sterner policies regarding the Episcopate. Opposition to existing Church and state relations was voiced strongly, even from within the ranks of the clergy. Queried on this issue in the Sejm, President Bierut once more made the government's point of view clear. Said he: "It is for the Church hierarchy to decide in the nearest future whether it intends to make use of the rights and opportunities reserved for it in the People's Poland. . ."

In May, certain high-ranking Church dignitaries, including H.E. Bishop Dr. Zygmunt Choromanski, approached Minister of Public Administration Wolski on the subject of settling the disputes existing between the Episcopate and the civil administration. Wolski consented, and soon preliminary and unofficial talks began.

Religious Fanaticism

However, in June an unfortunate outburst of religious fanaticism prejudiced the smoothness of these negotiations. For some time elements interested in creating disturbances within the country spread rumors that on the image of Our Lady at the famous Lublin shrine there had "miraculously appeared" drops of blood. Soon there were wild stories being told about the Blessed Virgin "weeping tears of blood over Poland." The Episcopate maintained silence. Then, a few days before the great Catholic feast of Corpus Christi, while the whole country was preparing for the traditional religious processions, certain priests started preaching a "pilgrimage" to the shrine in Lublin. Soon the town was packed with pilgrims and the railways and highways were jammed by throngs hurrying to the shrine. It was harvest time and in many localities work was interrupted. As the crowd surged toward the cathedral, and formed great queues to enter inside it and see the image, the civil militia gave over the control of the adjoining district of the city to the

Cartoonists View France and America

From the New Republic

"Mister, could you spare a dime so I won't get so hungry and discouraged that I lend an ear to a false doctrine and lose faith in the American way?"

"Bishop's Guards." On Corpus Christi day, when the crowd of pilgrims was especially thick, unscrupulous elements provoked a stampede by yelling that the cathedral's wall was falling. In spite of the efforts of the aged Dean, by the time the stampede was over several people were badly injured, scores scraped and bruised and a 21-year old peasant girl, Helena Rabczuk, trampled to death. The "Bishop's Guards" proved in this case totally incompetent.

The authorities immediately commenced investigations. The same day the Lublin Procuration, and later on the Bishop of Lublin, officially denied any "miracle" and ordered the parish priests to turn back at once all the would-be pilgrims. Had this denial been made a few days earlier it would have saved a life and ensured a successful harvest. Later, a special ecclesiastical commission announced that the red stains on the Virgin's image in the Lublin shrine were caused by bacteria.

The "Lublin Miracle," as the unfortunate incident has since been called, had served an obvious purpose and aroused waves of indignation throughout the Republic.

This was soon followed by a bull from Pope Pius, excommunicating all "communists and their sympathizers," which, however, Cardinal Primate Wyszynski did not put into effect. All this could only worsen relations between the Catholic Church and the state.

Western Poland

Another great point of controversy was the Episcopate's initial attitude regarding "Ziemie Odzyskane," or western Poland. This part of the country, after an age of suffering under the teutonic heel, returned to its motherland when the Polish-German border was rectified and set up along the Oder and Neisse rivers.

Much time passed between the creation of the Third Polish Republic on July 22, 1944, and the settlement of Church and state relations on April 14, 1950. During all these years there was not one statement made by the Episcopate regarding the return of Western Territories to Poland. During all these years the recovered West had no higher Polish clergy. The state of the clerical administration there continued to be of a markedly provisional character. Moreover, the Vatican was openly upholding the illegal claims of certain expelled and violently anti-Polish bishops to their former seats in the West, as for instance the former German Archbishop of Wroclaw (Breslau). The Holy See would not appoint Polish bishops to the vacant seats. This was absurd since after V-E day the entire Catholic clergy in these provinces was Polish, and all the population was Polish.

In 1947 the Pope openly and unreservedly declared his support for the insane plans of German revisionists, who had found haven in Western Germany and began a campaign for the abolition of the Oder-Neisse line, and for what they called "restoration of a greater Germany up to the Vistula (Wisla) and possibly the Bug." In his highly provocative letter to the German bishops, the Pope lamented the sorrows of those who were paying for unleashing the most horrible war in history. After expressing his sympathy with the defeated Nazis and giving vent to his disapproval of the war criminal and denazification trials, His Holiness went on to attack in the most violent manner the entirely legal expulsion of German "settlers and colonizers" from the Polish West. Calling this expulsion, which was carried out very gradually and in a very humane manner, "an unpardonable feat of barbaric vengeance on peaceful people," the Pope expressed the hope that "with God's help" they would return to their "homeland."

This pastoral letter was widely publicized throughout Germany and in many European countries by clergymen and the Catholic and reactionary press. Messrs. Adenauer and Schumacher also made good use of it.

However, in Poland, the Episcopate, anticipating a very negative reaction, did not make the pastoral letter public officially but neither did it support the state boundary in its press. Pressed for a statement, the Episcopate officials continually evaded clarification of its official attitude. Such a ridiculous situation could not be tolerated. The Polish government in several statements and parliamentary exposes made it clear that Poland would not consider even the most minute rectification of the Oder-Neisse line. No doubt was left as to the nation's readiness to defend the border by force of arms, if need be.

People Indignant

There was no limit to indignation when the people had learned the truth. The issue was clear. When Poland was occupied, when the Nazi armies hammered away at the gates of Stalingrad, when the Japs were sweeping across the Pacific, the Pope remained silent. He remained mute when the Polish priests were crucified, buried alive, tortured to death, thrown into concentration camps and gassed in Osswienim, Treblinka, Majdanek and Belzen. He was silent when youths of the Third Reich, armed to the teeth, raped to death Polish nuns and desecrated, blew up, bombed Catholic churches, when several million Roman Catholics were butchered in cold blood, being denied the last sacrament and funeral rites. Nay, the Vatican spoke up once, to appoint German bishops in the place of the saintly and patriotic Polish pastors. The Church's most faithful flock was thrown to ravenous two-legged wolves.

However, the dead had not yet been buried and mothers' tears dried, when His Holiness spoke to support the "claims" of frustrated brigands against their victims. This would not do. The whole nation rose up in protest. Poland was covered by thousands of meetings denouncing the Vatican's attitude.

In 1948 the ancient city of Kalisz in central Poland saw a congress of Polish clergymen who had been imprisoned or sent to concentration camps by the Nazis. Many priests attending this unique congress wore striped blouses—dreaded souvenirs of the extermination camps. There were many delegates from abroad, especially from France, Belgium and Holland. A grand requiem mass was said for the victims of Nazi persecution, which as an ex-prisoner of Dachau had said, was far worse than anything church and mankind had experienced before. A resolution was passed by acclamation, asking for the Vatican's non-interference into Polish affairs, asserting full religious freedom, and demanding a quick agreement between the Episcopate and government. The congress also supported the Oder-Neisse line.

Agreement Reached

Thus began the road to settlement. The negotiations were long and weary. There was much distrust on both sides. Incidents like the "Lublin Miracle" often imperilled them. But the government was patient and finally, on April 14, the agreement was signed and made public. The Epsicopate at first expressed its full support for the government in maintaining the Republic's western border. It seems to have realized that politics cannot be mixed with religion, nor can the latter be utilized to resist the people. The importance of this agreement is tremendous. It consolidates the people's unity. No wonder that the entire anti-Polish press, especially the mouthpieces of German ex-Nazis and revisionists led by Konrad Adenauer and Schumacher, was so unreserved in the expression of its total disapproval. The Vatican's silence served to indicate uncertainty as to whether the Holy See is interested in supporting Polish Catholics if the latter cannot be utilized to combat the advent of socialism and new democracy.

In the Polish press there was an avalanche of favorable comments. The agreement brought joy into the hearts of Polish clergymen as well. Let us quote the words of two of them. Professor Kaczmarczyk, for 40 years a professor of the famous Jagiellonski University in Cracow said, "The agreement between the Episcopate and the government is to be greeted with joy. Simultaneously I express my solidarity with the attitude of the government in regard to the establishment of the Polish Clerical Administration in the West."

Father Janczak, the parish priest from Gumience, Szczecin province, said to a correspondent of the "Zycie Warszawy," "It is hard to estimate what great significance for universal peace and consolidation of the Polish hold over our Western Territories will be the establishment in those territories of long-range, full-scale Polish bishoprics."

Let us conclude by the words of an editorial in "Polska Zbrojna:"

"This agreement will deepen the consolidation of the entire Polish nation around its government to fight for a cause common to all, to fight for peace, democracy and peaceful reconstruction."

— STANISLAW WOLE

CHINA AFFAIRS

THE NORTHEAST

Industrial Record

STATE-OWNED factories and mines in the Northeast have set new production records during the month of June, according to a *Hsinhua* dispatch from Mukden. June has been the high point in 1950 with factories and mines overfulfilling their monthly quota for 29 out of a total of 36 major items. These included steel, non-ferrous metals, liquid fuel, electric power and light industrial products.

Workers in China's largest steel mill at Anshan have topped their output target for ingot steel by 5.1 percent. This was reported to be the direct result of friendly competition launched among the factory's workers during June. During the campaign, workers handed over their work in good order when shifts were changed and shop administrative committees were set up to direct the competition. Machine-tool makers also learned from past failures and came up with an 18 percent production increase during June.

The quality of produce also has been raised generally. The iron centers of Anshan and Penki for the first time have eliminated the production of defective pig iron, while defective electric light bulbs and glass produced in the Northeast have been cut in half.

While production continued on the upgrade, safety conditions in state factories and mines in the Northeast have been greatly enlarged and improved in the past three months. According to *Hsinhua*, this is largely attributable to the new system of responsibility for safety measures which has been widely adopted.

Under this system groups of workers have specific responsibility for the smooth running of a machine or a part of the work in the factories and mines, and the elimination of defects that might lead to accidents. In turn, management is responsible for ensuring that defective machine parts are replaced or repaired and other material provided to remove any danger points. Contracts are signed between labor and management specifying in detail what role each has in further enhancing safety. In addition, safety committees have been set up in the majority of public plants and popular education in safety precautions is being developed rapidly.

Many mines in the nation's largest coal area around Fushan report a 50 percent drop in their accident rate as compared with the January to March period. This is said to be a result of the improved safety devices being used, the holding of talks on safety prior to commencing work, the improved work of the safety inspectors, and better ventilation and tunnelling methods. Beginning in April there was the commencement of a thorough inspection of safety conditions in mines and plants. In the course of these inspections the workers who had suffered personally from the utter disregard of safety conditions during the days of Japanese and Kuomintang rule were among those giving the keenest advice, *Hsinhua* reports.

NE Water Conservancy

ALL water conservancy work has been completed along approximately 2,000 miles of river in the Northeast. Forty-two million cubic meters of earthwork have been shifted and 15,000,000 man-days of labor have been expended in an effort which doubles last year's large-scale work.

More than a quarter of a million peasants and men of the PLA have been at work since March. The present project is intended to safeguard 651,000 hectares, or two-thirds of the farmlands which were inundated last year, provided floods this year do not exceed last year's in volume.

With dike repair work completed, the government is proceeding with its other measures to fight this year's floods. Work is aimed at reducing the flood menace mainly along the Liao river, which accounted for 93 percent of the loss of crops due to flood throughout all of the Northeast last year. The peak of the flood menace comes in August when torrential rains fall in various areas of the southern part of the Northeast. The river generally breaches its dikes once every three years, but more recently floods became almost an annual occurance.

Aside from building dikes, other plans aimed at eliminating the threat of floods are under way. For example, the peasants in Liaohsi province already have built several dams and a large reservoir on the upper Jaoyang river, a tributary of the Liao river, and a new 10-mile channel to divert most of the water into another river, so as to remove the constant menace caused by the Jaoyang in the lowlands near the gulf of Liaotung. Surveys are also under way in Inner Mongolia on reservoir sites, to check the flow of silt in the upper Liao river; and belts of trees are to be planted to conserve water and soil in the upper reaches. Apart from flood prevention work, many irrigation projects have been completed or are under way.

A commentary on KMT "bandit agents" appears in this month's issue of the magazine CARTOON. The "manufacturer of rumors" is shown holding "orders from American imperialism to stir up suspicion and create harm" to the Chinese people.

Engineering Schools

THE Northeast at present has 12 vocational engineering schools with a total enrolment of more than 6,400 students. Four other such schools are scheduled to open next term. The schools are run by the Ministry of Industry of the Northeast People's Government and are supplying trained personnel for industrial reconstruction.

The schools enroll students chiefly from junior middle schools and from the ranks of talented workers in factories and mines. The curriculum lays emphasis on civil engineering, mineral prospecting, steel smelting and other industrial courses. Equipment for experimental work is tolerably good in these schools, reports *Hsinhua*. For example, there are 2,300 spindles, 30 weaving machines and a laboratory in one textile vocational high school.

Many of these schools are located in the neighborhood of the main industrial and mining centers, so that they can conveniently carry out their experimental courses and pay visits to the places of work. Experts or specialists from factories and mines teach in some of the vocational schools.

Special attention also is being paid by the authorities to the research work of the teachers. Students are accompanied by their teachers to the factories and mines. In this way the teachers are helped in carrying out research work which in turn solves problems which arise in their teaching.

Harbin Locomotive

FROM Harbin comes word that the No. 1102 locomotive team of the Harbin Railway Bureau marked the completion of a 1,000-day run without a single break-down. Starting in 1947, the team completed 125,000 miles of perfect run and is now out to hit a target of nearly 190,000 miles without a break-down.

The team's locomotive was one of those abandoned by the Japanese. It first showed what it could do under proper handling when it recorded an all-out safe run for a period of more than 600 days by May Day of last year. The successful 62,500 mile perfect run of the famous Iron Bull locomotive early in the winter of 1948 inspired the workers on the Harbin locomotive to see what they could do and their May Day achievement last year was the result.

NATIONAL

Wheat Farmers Benefit

MILLIONS of China's wheat growers are getting the full benefit of this year's good crop with the operation of planned buying by the state-owned China Food Company and the cooperatives. They are thus protected from speculators and at the same time are supplied with essential consumer goods.

Thousands of wheat purchasing centers have been set up in the countryside by this government company, and village cooperatives act as their assistants.

Many private dealers are also purchasing wheat in the rural areas this year. But they can no longer manipulate the market as they formerly did, although they still are allowed a reasonable profit. In Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao and many other north China cities, joint wheat purchasing committees have been set up by the state trading concerns and private wheat dealers and private banks. The committees work out and apportion the amount of wheat to be purchased by each part, taking into account interests of both wheat growers and dealers.

Experience has already shown that state leadership is vital if the interests of the peasants are to be protected. When the wheat first came into Hankow, private merchants tended to keep the prices at very low levels and it was only after the state stepped in that the prices went up to reasonable levels.

Mutual Aid Organizations

MUTUAL aid organization greatly developed throughout the Chinese countryside this past spring. By pooling tools and animals and using planned division of labor, the mutual aid team played a vital part in spring cultivation as well as in completing large-scale water conservancy work.

This form of organization has become most widespread in the old liberated areas. In parts of the old areas, as many as 90 percent of the peasants' families have organized mutual aid teams. In the newly liberated areas, only a year after liberation has witnessed these areas reporting 40 and 50 percent organization.

In general, working efficiency of the peasants rises by one quarter to one half by such collective working, using the same implements, animals, land and manpower. In the Northeast, the improved horse-drawn farm implements have been extensively used by the mutual aid teams, and new farming techniques in the use of fertilizer, seed selection and rotation of crops have been widely practiced.

In the areas affected by floods last year remarkable successes have been recorded by these mutual aid organizations. Large-scale dike repair work was carried out alongside the spring sowing in these areas. Despite a serious shortage of men and draft animals and other difficulties in production, both spring sowing and dike repair work were completed in good time by good organization, drawing in most of the men and the women.

Merchants Apologize

THIRTY-EIGHT firms in Tientsin, including a number of iron works, hardware stores, electrical supply firms, paint shops and carpenters published advertisements in the *Progress Daily* in which they apologized for their conduct in dealing with the Tientsin Railway Administration.

The merchant proprietors of these firms were contractors who furnished the Railway Administration with different types of supplies. According to the *Progress Daily*, in collaboration with some corrupt officials of the Railway Administration, these merchants resorted to cheating and made big profits by defrauding the government.

Following discovery of the fraud, the merchants were arrested and sent to the Tientsin People's Court.

The Week's Business

With government aid to Shanghai's industries through the state trading organs and by loans, more factories are applying for electric power supply and increasing their output.

* * *

A STEADY trend prevailed among commodity prices during the week under review.

In the domestic remittance market, the Shanghai Branch of the People's Bank provided remittance services with 52 additional cities commencing from July 24, thus making a total of 801 cities now linked with Shanghai by the People's Bank for domestic remittances.

Among financial circles, the First Joint Operation Group of Shanghai's private financial establishments, officially established on July 1, is reported actively engaged in promoting its business and aiding industrial and commercial enterprises. The combine has set JMP12,000,000,000 as capital for issuance of loans, representing a little more than 20 percent of the total deposits at the 12 member banks of the combine, according to the *Ta Kung Pao*. Already the First Joint Operation Group has made arrangements for the extension of JMP500,000,000 of loans to the local Cheng Feng Dyeing and Weaving Mill.

The government, at the same time, has also been lending a helping hand to local industries in the recovery and development of their production. Through placing processing orders and collection of products, the state trading organs in Shanghai are said to have achieved considerable results in aiding local private enterprises during the past several months. According to the plan drawn up for placing processing orders with private cotton mills here in Shanghai in July, 39.7 percent of the total of 1,040,000 spindles in operation will be wholly engaged in processing government-supplied cotton, and 52.8 percent partially engaged. Some 68.1 percent of the total quantity of cotton consumed by the spindles in operation will be supplied by the state trading organs.

The East China Department Store also collected a total of more than JMP240,000,000,000 worth of supplies from private enterprises during the three months of April, May and June, with 85 percent of the Shanghai factories producing daily necessities benefited. Through aid extended by the China Silk Corporation in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Shanghai, 39 silk reeling mills and 107 silk weaving mills were enabled to carry on production.

That Shanghai's industries are steadily recovering is also indicated by the fact that many industrial enterprises are applying for electric power. During the two months after May 10, the five power companies in this city received more than 1,000 applications amounting to a total of more than 20,000 HP.

Among the applicants for electric power are chiefly enterprises in the hardware, electric welding, electro-plating and paper manufacturing industries. Some of these enterprises have to expand their capacity for production as they have been favored with orders from the government, while others are requesting electric power inasmuch as they have found it too expensive to operate their own generators with diesel oil. To cite but one example, the Shanghai Steel and Iron Corporation, which is operating three plants and consuming electricity for about 2,300 HP, has applied for more electricity equivalent to 1,700 HP with a view to increasing its production from 800 tons to 2,500 tons per month.

Other industries in need of more electricity to boost production are rubber manufacturing and dyeing and weaving. Among the smaller enterprises demanding more power supply are the manufacturers of buttons, hairclips, cotton thread and ribbon, etc. The number of these manufacturers has been increasing because there are good markets for their products in the rural districts.

Quotations

Following is a listing of representative commodity prices.

	July 19 JMP	July 26 JMP
Parity unit	5,181	5,174
US dollar (TT)	35,000	35,000
20's yarn	5,500,000	5,720,000
42's yarn	8,260,000	8,550,000
12-lb. cloth	240,000	240,000
Rice, 1st grade	250,000	254,000
Battleship flour	58,000	58,000
Peanut oil	495,000	495,000
Coal briquette	16,500	16,500
Kerosene, Kuokwang	120,000	120,000
Koo Pan soap	225,000	225,000

Articles of Interest:

Educating the Educators

Dr. Fei Hsiao-tung, noted sociologist now teaching at Tsinghua University, reports on the Higher Education Conference recently held in Peking, in the July 1 issue of Hsin Kwan Cha. ***The main task of the conference, says Dr. Fei, was to decide upon the measures necessary for the reform of higher education in China. More emphasis is to be put on practicality, especially as regards technical subjects, and a basic task is the re-education of teachers.***

* * *

THE 11-day Higher Education Conference, reported Dr. Fei, was guided by Mao Tse-tung's statement on the necessity of reform of higher education, which should neither be put off indefinitely nor should it be rushed through carelessly. Guided also by the cultural and educational policy as set forth in the Common Program, the conference was successful in making concrete decisions for educational reform.

Dr. Fei pointed out that the meeting of educators from all over China, to discuss their common problems, expressed the unity of new China. "The basic unanimity of understanding was the foundation for this conference," he said.

The necessity of educational reform is shown by the higher education that was inherited from the old society, which naturally reflected that society, which divorced theory from reality, and which admitted very few workers and peasants, Dr. Fei stated. He said that, although the content and methods of higher education in the old liberated areas met real needs, and although it linked theory with practice as it developed with the revolutionary movement, this education must now be further developed to meet the present need of constructing a modern industrialized state.

Discussion was not limited to delegates to the conference, said Dr. Fei. In a democratic spirit of free discussion, many professors and educators spoke their minds. He said that, although the "poison of liberalism" (reluctance to speak out frankly, for a fear of offending others) is still deeply rooted among Chinese intellectuals, the "enthusiasm for free discussion and pursuit of truth" at the conference revealed the development of a "new academic attitude."

* * *

THE problem of reform is complex; 85 percent of present higher schools are inherited from the old regime. The old education was semi-feudal because it fostered bureaucrats, and semi-colonial because it prepared students for study abroad. But, Dr. Fei continued, to dismiss it completely as a "heap of garbage" is not right; intellectuals and students have often been the vanguard of revolution. Now, education must change its direction; it must serve the people; but "cultural undertakings cannot be changed over at one stroke, like regimes, but require careful and well-planned reform." Nevertheless, as China's intellectuals are chiefly petit-bourgeois, they display great zeal and impatience, which has led to deviations. One of these has been the obliteration of systematic theoretical research through overemphasis upon practical service, "thus degenerating educational and scientific work to narrow pragmatism."

The chief factor in this deviation has been the shortage of technical workers, which will be more acute as the development of industry progresses. Although, as Dr. Fei points out, it is not the purpose of higher education to furnish middle technical school training, nevertheless at present universities have the necessary staff and equipment. Therefore, extra short-term special courses and training classes will be set up at universities to meet the need for technical workers.

* * *

FOR the long-term need, Dr. Fei says that middle technical schools must be extensively established, since existing university equipment is limited; there are only 130,000 college-level students, with 30,000 graduates yearly. But this too is a great task. To train staff for these schools the universities must be depended upon. He continues, "universities may be likened to hens that rear batches of young chicks which, in turn, lay great quantities of eggs."

To reform the curricula, there must be a basic "ideological reform of the educational workers," who have opportunity to "come into contact with reality." For example, teachers and students will enter factories during vacations. Also, teachers will study in the Revolutionary University. The delegates discussed existing curricula and decided that much work would have to be done to refine and simplify present courses, departments, etc. Draft curricula for compulsory courses were drawn up, and the problem of departmental divisions was discussed.

"In this conference," concludes Dr. Fei, "the tasks and policies of the universities have been ascertained, deviations corrected and the draft curricula decided—all these constitute an education received by the educators themselves."

SHANGHAI

Factory Sanitation

THE Shanghai Labor Bureau has started issuing copies of the draft sanitation rules to the various local relevant organizations, the Shanghai Federation of Industry and Commerce, and the different industrial guilds for transmission to their member factories. This action, according to the Shanghai *Giefang Rhbao*, was carried out upon the instruction of the Central Ministry of Labor in order to protect the health of the city's workers, guard against sickness and raise production efficiency.

The Labor Bureau is reported to have issued a notification asking the different public and private factories throughout the city to observe the articles of the regulations on an experimental basis. They have further been asked to report to the bureau in the event of any difficulty in carrying out any of the items of the health rules, so as to enable the bureau to bring such difficulties to the attention of the Labor Ministry for reference and amendment.

NE Diesel Oil Increasing

SHANGHAI has become the chief receiver of diesel oil produced in the Northeast and sold south of the Great Wall. In the second quarter of the year, a total of 1,800 metric tons of heavy and light diesel oils were sold south of the Great Wall.

The Northeast diesel oil has become popular in Shanghai since chemical analysis showed that the home-made product was as good as that imported from abroad. Many Shanghai steampship lines already have begun making use of the fuel.

Business Getting Better

TWO sections of the business community have shown recent signs of snapping out of the doldrums. Banking houses and paper mills have both started on the path to brighter prospects.

Twenty-two paper mills have resumed operations after overcoming business difficulties. Government assistance is said to have helped these mills through their most difficult period, between March and May. The low mark in production, in April, saw 300 tons being turned out. The estimate for June is 1,500 tons.

Despite poor business conditions during the first half of the year, along with the chaotic banking system left over from the KMT, results show that more than half of Shanghai's banks netted a profit for the first half of the current year.

Long a city cluttered with hundreds of banks of every type and description, Shanghai has seen a great many close down in the first four months of this year. Of the 72 financial establishments in Shanghai, 49 banks netted profits for the first half year, and the remaining 23 carried losses.

In view of the unsettled conditions prevailing at the beginning of the year the fact that so many banks showed a profit has been seen as a highly encouraging sign for the future in banking circles.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PACIFIC

Stalin Replies to Nehru

INDIAN Prime Minister Nehru's message to Stalin on the peaceful settlement of the Korean war and the need for the seating of the Chinese People's Government on the UN Security Council was favorably received by Stalin.

His reply to Nehru's message reads: "I welcome your peaceable initiative. I fully share your point of view as regards the expediency of peaceful regulation of the Korean question through the Security Council with obligatory participation of the representatives of the five great powers, including the People's Government of China. I believe that for the speedy settlement of the Korean question it would be expedient to hear in the Security Council the representatives of the Korean people."

US Secretary of State Acheson, replying to Nehru's message to him, identical with that sent to Stalin, refused to recognize the seating of China on the Security Council as a prerequisite for settlement of the Korean question. Acheson stated that the "decision between competing claimant governments for China's seat in the UN is one to be reached by the UN on its merits." Apparently, Chiang Kai-shek's Taiwan roost protected by the US was still being looked upon as a "government."

"Nehru's move in Korea was intended to save the UN from the blind alley into which the Security Council had maneuvered itself," according to the *Taegliche Rundschau* in East Germany.

The German paper went on to say that Nehru's move should have been taken by Secretary-General Trygve Lie, who chose rather to adopt the criminal standpoint of Washington and thus had greatly endangered the existence of the UN. Generalissimo Stalin's reply had opened the door for negotiations rich in prospect. It showed the great difference in the treatment of political problems between the East and the West, the paper remarked.

Heavy US Casualties

TWO THOUSAND five hundred American troops were killed or wounded and more than 100 prisoners were taken with the capture of the temporary South Korean capital of Taejon by the Korean People's Army, according to a *Hsinhua* dispatch. Following their defeat, the American forces which consisted of remnants of the US 34th Regiment withdrew to the south.

In capturing this vital city less than a month after the beginning of the fighting in Korea, the North Koreans used guerillas and snipers to infiltrate behind the American positions and then launched a pre-dawn massed attack which was led by tanks.

Captured US equipment after the fall of Taejon included eight tanks, twenty-five 105 mm. artillery pieces, 12 anti-aircraft guns, 19 anti-tank guns, 15 bazookas, 25 anti-aircraft machineguns, more than 30 light and heavy machineguns, 800 rifles, 700 carbines, 400 motor vehicles and large quantities of ammunition and other equipment.

According to the Phyongyang radio on July 23, the North Korean Army Headquarters announced that its forces on the west coast had completely occupied the towns of Kunsan and Iri. Other units operating further south took Chongup. The communique claimed many American prisoners and much equipment were captured.

Kunsan is a port at the mouth of the Kum river 46 miles southwest of Taejon. Iri is 13 miles east of Kunsan, and Chongup is 30 miles south of Kunsan.

The US Army officially listed Major-General William F. Dean, commanding general of the 24th Division, as missing in action. Dean was the US Military Governor in Korea from October 1947 until January 1948.

By July 22, General MacArthur's forces fighting in Korea had found their area of operations shrunk to the size of a 100-mile-wide box which was guarded by seven divisions on two flanks. The other two flanks, east and south, were guarded by the sea. By this date the deepest point of penetration into this rapidly shrinking box was a North Korean push south and southeast of Chonju, 40 miles southwest of Taejon.

American POWs Broadcast

APPARENTLY the war in Korea was not being welcomed by many of the American GIs. In sharp contrast to prisoners' refusal to broadcast for the Japanese or the Germans in World War II, many American prisoners in Korea were calling for the American army to get out of Korea in broadcasts as well as group signed statements.

Both officers and men of the US forces captured in the south were making nightly broadcasts over the Phyongyang radio, urging their comrades to lay down their arms and stop murdering the Korean people, according to a *Hsinhua* dispatch from Phyongyang. Part of a speech made by Sergeant Merlin J. Hamilton of the 34th Infantry Regiment of the 24th Division stated:

"We prisoners of war enjoy most humane treatment, perhaps too generous for soldiers of an invading army. I took part in this war with no idea whatever of its aim, but since my capture, it has become clear to me that our rulers in America have been interfering in Korean affairs for a long time. . .

"The peaceful Korean people are now being brutally slaughtered by air raids and bombardment by American warships and their homes and schools, built by their own sweat, are being cruelly destroyed. Officers and men of the American army, navy and air force! We have no reason whatever to shoot and bomb the Korean people. The Koreans have been under colonial rule for nearly half a century and are now fighting to decide their own future, fighting for liberty, independence and freedom.

". . . Let us stop shooting the Korean people and take our hands off Korea! Let us go back home where our friends and loved ones are waiting for us! Stop bombing and shooting Koreans and go back home or, if that is not possible, come over to the side of the Korean People's Army who will treat you humanely as they have treated us. Take no notice of rumors, we are being treated very kindly and are now resting."

Jet pilot Donald S. Sirman, a first-lieutenant in the air force, when queried by a *Hsinhua* correspondent in Phyongyang as to his impression of Syngman Rhee's troops, replied that they "are just worthless. They went down like ninepins under the hammering of the People's Army."

The same correspondent interviewing 41-year old Captain Nugent revealed that on July 1, together with 600 to 700 American soldiers, Nugent was sent from Tokyo to Pusan in Korea. Five days later he was taken prisoner in the fighting around Suwon. He stated: "At first we thought the North Korean troops were far from equal to our GIs. But we were astonished by their skillful tactics and fighting stamina during our first engagement with them. After I was captured and brought to the liberated areas, I was struck by the strict discipline of the Korean People's Army and the true amity between the people and their own army. It was absolutely impossible to see anything similar in the Syngman Rhee areas."

Meanwhile, 115 American prisoners of war issued a joint statement, broadcast by Sergeant Floyd A. Roy of the 21st Regiment of the 24th Division, which called for the removal of all foreign elements from Korea.

Verbal Support Only

DESPITE the rush by many member nations to throw up a hand in support of UN action in Korea, 58 non-Communist nations had not promised any military assistance in response to the UN appeal for aid to South Korea. Early reactions revealed that many countries felt that their forces were needed for their own defense or for already existing commitments.

It was pointed out that France had been actively committed in fighting communism in Indo-China for the last four years. There was little doubt that France could not spare forces for Korea.

Reports from the Scandinavian countries indicated that Norway, Sweden and Denmark were unlikely to risk weakening their defenses by sending troops off to Korea.

US in Indo-China

WHILE American soldiers were retreating on the Korean front, high-ranking US military minds were working on plans for propping up the bogged-down French in Indo-China. Official talks between members of the recently arrived US military mission, sent to speed up arms deliveries, and the French authorities in Saigon were already in motion.

Even before the talks got under way the perpetual uneasy quiet of Saigon was shattered when four grenades were tossed near the Hotel Continental Palace where the members of the American mission were staying. The mission members were in another part of town when the grenades went off, slightly wounding two people.

While resistance to the French mounted, the American military mission was expected to be requested by the French to speed up shipments of light arms to the armies of Bao Dai. Heavier equipment for the French forces in Indo-China would be asked for, according to observers' reports.

While the military discussed the future, the French editor of the *Saigon Presse*, one of the city's three biggest French language newspapers, was shot and seriously wounded in his automobile. An unexploded grenade also was found in his car. The *Saigon Presse* is a firm supporter of French policy in Indo-China and the Bao Dai government.

The Frenchman was the second editor shot in Saigon within two weeks and the fourth in the country in two months. Lu Khe, editor of Saigon's largest vernacular newspaper, was shot to death in somewhat similar circumstances outside his home on July 3.

Simultaneously with the shooting of the French editor, police confimed that the Commissioner of the French Surete in Saigon had been wounded by a grenade in a Sunday morning attack.

French Losses Mount

WHILE terrorism continued in Saigon, of a more serious nature for US-French military strategists was the fact that more and more French officers and men are surrendering to the Vietminh People's Army.

In the face of victorious onslaughts by the forces of Ho Chi Minh during the first six months of this year, 600 French regular and auxiliary troops crossed over to the People's Army, according to the *Vietminh News Agency*. Before surrendering, the troops killed several of their commanders, destroyed 51 French strongholds, and brought over 357 machineguns and tommy-guns, 1,000 rifles and five mortars.

In an all-out offensive against the French colonial army in north Indo-China, the Vietminh People's Army killed more than 400 French troops and captured four French strongholds. In the south, the People's Army attacked a French supply convoy near Saigon on June 5, wrecking several French vehicles and capturing a large quantity of food supplies. On June 11, a guerilla raid on a French rubber estate north of Saigon resulted in destruction of 34,200 kilograms of crude rubber.

No "Colonialism" in Malaya

THE High Commissioner for the Malayan Federation was highly indignant over "propagandists" who talk of "colonialism" in Malaya. Sir Henry Gerney, the commissioner, claimed that the Malayan Federal Constitution is one in which the British government and the Federation are partners on a basis of equality.

"There is no domination, no spending of energy on argument as to which partner does what. The whole structure rests on a foundation of mutual agreement, confidence, trust, friendship and goodwill," said Sir Henry.

While the charge of "colonialism" was being brushed aside by the High Commissioner, in London, War Minister John Strachey told Commons that about 4,500 conscripts had been called up and sent to Malaya in the past year and a half. Replying to charges that conscripts were unsuitable in the Malaya campaign, Strachey stated that from such personal observations as he could make when he visited Malaya in May, he took a different view.

In dealing with the requisite of four and a half months training for conscripts prior to being shipped to Malaya it was revealed by a Labor member that some boys of 18 had just finished three months training and were now on draft leave before going to Malaya and Hongkong.

THE WEST

No US Counterattack

FROM Washington the Defense Department was readying the public for what some observers felt might be an eventual forced evacuation of Korea. A high official in the department revealed that it may be mid-autumn or even spring before American forces could launch a counter-offensive in Korea. The American public was cautioned against hoping for swift changes in the situation.

As a matter of fact, this same official related, the American people should not be discouraged or alarmed to find another setback occurring soon. This, it was explained, was expected as part of the general pattern of "resisting steadily to gain time."

It was also stated that at no time had there been any division in the ranks of American military planners regarding the fighting in Korea.

Bombs and Money

REPORTS from America reveal that feverish attempts are being made in cities throughout the country to push plans to meet atomic attacks. In an effort to get the nation "war conscious," interest in civilian defense is being stimulated by the publication in many newspapers of photographs showing the estimated damage which could be caused to various cities by the explosion of an atom bomb similar to that dropped over Hiroshima.

Medical authorities have been quoted in the press as predicting that one atom bomb, exploded over any city the size and population of Baltimore, could kill 40,000 people outright, seriously injure another 50,000—10,000 of whom would die within a week—and injure about 30,000.

The same reports state that the publication of atomic bomb pictures and stories with dire predictions of mass slaughter and destruction in an unprepared nation have spurred state and county authorities all over the US to start work on the problems of civilian defense.

* * *

INFORMED Washington quarters have predicted that US military expenditures might reach about $40,000,000,000 during the financial year which started in July. The government already is committed to spend about $30,000,000,000 on defense for that period.

This includes the normal defense budget expenditures of $13,545,000,000, a supplementary military expenditure of $10,000,000,000 demanded recently by President Truman as a result of the Korean crisis, and military aid to the North Atlantic and other powers requiring $1,222,500,000. The expansion of this foreign military aid program in view of the international crisis, unofficially estimated to require about $5,000,000,000, and proposals to lend money to private industry up to $22,000,000,000 to enable them to carry out the expansion necessary to fulfill arms orders makes up the remaining expenditures.

No Rearmed Germany, but...

"IT would be very difficult to deny the Germans the right and means to defend their own soil," according to US High Commissioner in West Germany, John J. McCloy.

McCloy stated that "there are no German military contingents in Germany and we are not establishing them." However, the American official continued, "On the other hand, I suggest there would be very many Germans who would be prepared and anxious to defend Germany in the event of an attack if given the opportunity.

"I am opposed to the re-creation of a German army, but in the event of an attack . . . it would be very difficult indeed to deny the Germans the right and the means to defend their own soil."

* * *

According to recent figures published by the conservative West German Christian Democrat newspaper, *Badische Neueste Nachrichten*, more than 100,000 "skilled workers, scientists and artists" went to the East German Zone during 1949, while the continuing flow westward was mostly "unable or unwilling to work."

Another item from West Germany says that one Max Willmy, former printer of Nazi big-wig Julius Streicher's anti-Semitic and pornographic *Der Stuermer*, has been appointed chairman of a large publishing firm in West Germany.

In London the Board of Deputies of British Jews successfully protested the appointment of Karl Wurmann as German vice-consul in London Wurman had told the British magazine *Picture Post* that he was a "man who admires Hitler" and that Hitler's treatment of the Jews "would fall into proper perspective in 50 years."

China's New Trade Union Law

Adopted by the Central People's Government Council on June 28, 1950

WITH a view explicitly to prescribe the legal status, functions and responsibilities of labor union organizations under the New Democracy, and to enable the working class of the whole country to be better organized to develop its inherent functions amidst the new democratic construction, the trade union law is hereby promulgated as below:

Chapter I
General Principles

Article 1. Labor unions are mass organizations voluntarily formed by the laboring class. All brawn and brain hired workers in all enterprises, government organs and schools in China who depend on their wage income as the sole or main source of their means of livelihood, as well as hired workers who have no specific employers, shall have the right to form labor unions.

Article 2. The principle governing the organization of labor upions shall be democratic centralism, on the basis of the provisions of the Constitution of the All-China Federation of Labor passed by the All-China Labor Congress. Labor union committees of various grades shall be elected by, and shall originate from, the members' or representatives' general meeting. Labor union members shall have the right to remove and change at any time representatives or committee members whom they have elected, in accordance with provisions of the labor union constitution. The labor union committees of various grades shall report on their work to the mass of members whom they represent or to the representatives' meeting. They shall also follow the resolutions or directives of labor union organizations of a higher level.

Article 3. Labor unions are mass organizations formed in accordance with the constitution and resolutions adopted at the All-China Labor Congress and the representatives' general meeting of various productive industry labor unions (including labor unions of cultural and educational workers, and public functionaries). They come under a national independent and unified organizational system, with the All-China Federation of Labor as their highest guiding organ. The inauguration of labor union organizations shall be reported to the All-China Federation of Labor or to the local productive industry labor unions to which they belong. After scrutiny and approval, the matter shall be reported to the local people's government for registration and record.

Article 4. Any other organization which is not formed in accordance with provisions of Article 3 of this law shall not be known as a labor union and shall not enjoy the rights prescribed by this law.

Chapter II
Rights and Obligations of Labor Unions

Article 5. In state-operated and cooperative-operated enterprises, labor unions shall have the right to represent the mass of hired workers and office employees, to participate in administration, and to conclude collective agreements with management.

Article 6. In private enterprises, labor unions have the right to represent the mass of hired workers and office employees, to conduct negotiations and discussions with the owner, to participate in labor-capital consultative conferences and to conclude collective agreements with the owners.

Article 7. Labor unions shall have the obligation to protect the interests of the mass of workers and office employees, to supervise the owner or management in faithfully implementing government prescribed regulations and directives regarding labor protection, labor insurance, standard of wage payment, factory hygiene, technique and security, and to proceed to improve the various programs related with the material and cultural livelihood of the mass of workers and office employees.

Article 8. In state-operated and cooperative-operated enterprises, labor union organizations of various grades shall have the right to demand the corresponding grade management to report its work to the labor union committee, or to the members' or representatives' general meeting. They shall also have the right to represent the mass of hired laborers and office employees while participating in the control committee or administrative council of a corresponding grade of the enterprise concerned.

Article 9. With a view to protecting the fundamental interests of the laboring class, labor unions shall conduct the following work on the basis of their constitution and resolutions:

1) Educate and organize the mass of workers and office employees to uphold the laws and ordinances of the people's government and to advance the policies of the people's government so as to consolidate the people's state power under the guidance of the working class.

2) Educate and organize the mass of workers and office employees to set up a new labor attitude, to observe labor discipline, and to organize production competitions and other production movements so as to ensure the completion of production schedules.

3) In state-operated and cooperative-operated enterprises, government organs and schools, to protect public property, oppose corruption, waste, and bureaucracy, and fight against saboteurs.

4) In private enterprises, promote the policy of developing production and affording benefits to both labor and capital, and oppose acts which violate government laws and ordinances and those that are detrimental to production.

Article 10. Government of various levels shall allot necessary premises and equipment to the All-China Federation of Labor, productive industry labor unions and local labor unions for use as union offices, places for meetings, education, amusement, and for conducting collective benefit enterprises; and shall also accord them the same treatment as government organs of corresponding grades in making use of such facilities as post, telegraph, telephone, and highway and steamship transportation.

Article 11. In case the management or the owner transfers or discharges one of the committee members of the labor union elected by the mass, the matter cannot be put into effect unless consent is obtained beforehand from the labor union committee concerned and approval secured from the labor union committee of a higher grade.

Article 12. Members or appointed representatives of labor union committees of various grades carrying with them certifying documents of the committees may inspect the plants, dormitories, etc. of enterprises, government organs and schools of the industry and trade concerned, except when governed by special provisions. Neither ownership or management shall refuse such inspections.

Chapter III
Basic Organization of Labor Unions

Article 13. Any productive or administrative unit with more than 25 workers and office employees, such as a factory, mine, farm, commercial firm, government organ or school, may establish a basic labor union committee (e.g. factory committee, mine committee or government organ committee); when there are less than 25 persons, an organization officer may be elected, who shall enjoy the same rights as a basic labor union committee. Organic rules of basic labor union committees shall be enacted by the All-China Federation of Labor or the national committee of the productive industry labor union concerned.

Article 14. Any organization in productive or administrative units, such as a factory, mine, commercial firm, farm, government organ or school, other than labor union basic organizations approved by productive industry labor unions or local labor unions as prescribed in Articles 3 and 13 of this Law, shall not enjoy the rights to which labor union basic organizations are entitled.

Article 15. The number of members of a labor union basic committee to be excused from production to devote their time solely to labor union work shall be decided upon in accordance with the number of workers and office employees hired by the productive or administrative unit such as a factory, mine, commercial firm, farm, government organ or school, on the basis of the following standard:

Number of workers and office employees	Number of committee members
from 200 to 500	one person
from 501 to 1,000	two persons
from 1,001 to 1,500	three persons
from 1,501 to 2,500	four persons
from 2,501 to 4,000	five persons

Where workers and office employees number more than 4,000 persons, one additional committee member may be excused from production for every 2,000 additional workers and office employees. When workers and office employees number less than 200 and when any member of the labor union basic committee is required to be excused from production, approval from the labor union committee of a higher grade shall be secured.

Article 16. Following the election of a labor union basic committee, names of the committee members shall be given to management or ownership, which shall release from work those committee members who are to be excused from production, in accordance with the resolution of the labor union basic committee.

Article 17. Wages of committee members excused from production shall be paid by labor unions, and the amount shall not be less than the original wage drawn. Such committee members shall continue to enjoy labor insurance and other welfare treatment paid for by the management or ownership. The latter shall guarantee that after completion of their tenure of office, committee members can resume their original work or be given wages compatible with the original amount.

Article 18. Management or ownership of a productive or administrative unit, such as a factory, mine, commercial firm, farm, government organ or school, shall not obstruct the activities of labor union basic committees, the members' general meetings or representatives' conferences convened by the committees. Various kinds of meetings of the labor union organizations shall be held outside working hours; in case the meetings must be held during working hours because of special circumstances, consent must be obtained from management or ownership. When mem-

bers of basic labor union committees not excused from production are required to devote production time to union activities, the labor union shall notify management or ownership, but production time so devoted shall not exceed a total of two working days per month for each person, with wages issued as usual by management or ownership.

Article 19. Elections of representatives to the people's representatives' conferences or the general meetings of the people's representatives in accordance with directives of a government organ above the municipal grade (or hsien), or of representatives to the labor union representatives' general meeting in accordance with directives of a labor union committee above the grade of a province or municipality, may be held within working hours when necessary. Workers' and employees' representatives of privately-operated enterprises participating in the above-mentioned conferences or other conferences are to have their wages for the period such conferences are in session paid by the organ by which the conferences are convened.

Article 20. The management or ownership of a productive or administrative unit, such as a factory, mine, commercial firm, farm, government organ or school, hiring more than 100 persons, shall provide the labor union committee with necessary premises and equipment (such as water, electricity and furniture) gratis for use as office of the labor union basic committee, as well as providing or temporarily loaning suitable places for holding members' general meetings or representatives' conferences. In case less than 100 persons are hired and there is no means to provide the labor union with offices, labor union organizations may place union desks in rooms for public use and hold various conferences in these rooms.

Article 21. The management or ownership of a productive or administrative unit, such as a factory, mine, commercial firm, farm, government organ or school, when hiring workers or office employees, shall notify the labor union basic committee, which shall have the right to raise a protest within three days if it should be discovered that such employment constitutes a violation of laws and ordinances of the People's Government or any collective agreement. In case the management or ownership disagrees with the protest of the labor union basic committee and a dispute arises, the matter shall be dealt with in accordance with procedures governing settlement of labor disputes.

Article 22. The management or ownership of a production or administrative unit, such as a factory, mine, commercial firm, farm, government organ or school, on discharging workers or office employees, shall notify the labor union basic committee with a list of the personnel intended to be discharged, together with reasons therefor, 10 days in advance. In case it is discovered that such discharge is in violation of laws and ordinances of the people's government or any collective agreement, the labor union basic committee shall have the right to lodge a protest within seven days. In case the management or ownership disagrees with the protest of the labor union basic committee and a dispute arises, the matter shall be dealt with in accordance with procedures governing settlement of labor disputes.

Chapter IV
Funds of Labor Unions

Article 23. Labor unions shall establish their systems of budgeting, rendering of final accounts, accounting and auditing on the principle of independence of funds.

Article 24. The sources of funds of labor unions are as follows:

1) Membership fees paid by members as prescribed by the constitution of the All-China Federation of Labor.

2) Labor union funds alloted monthly to the labor union basic committee by the management or ownership of a productive or administrative unit, such as a factory, mine, commercial firm, farm, government organ or school, at the rate of two percent of the total amount of actual wages (including the portions paid in currency, in kind as well as board) of the whole body of hired workers and office employees (excluding those agents of ownership in private enterprises), including one and a half (1.5) percent of the total amount of wages which shall be used in cultural and educational work for workers and office employees.

3) Receipts realized by labor unions in conducting cultural and athletic undertakings.

4) Subsidies from the various grades of the people's government.

Article 25. Measures for using the funds by labor union committees of various grades shall be enacted by the All-China Federation of Labor.

Chapter V
Appendix

Article 25. This law has been passed by the Central People's Government Council of the People's Republic of China and shall be promulgated and carried into effect.

— Unofficial Translation

Comment on Law by Li Li-san

THE draft Trade Union Law was first drawn up by the All-China Federation of Labor at the request of local trade union organizations throughout the country. It was published in the press some two months ago; its provisions have been keenly discussed by the people's organizations throughout the country, especially workers and trade union organizations, and amendments have been put forward.

As it stands, the draft Trade Union Law reflects the will and the demands of the people, especially of the workers. Support for it is unanimous throughout the country.

The first article stipulates that trade unions are mass organizations voluntarily formed by the working class. This means that each worker has the liberty and the right to decide for himself or herself whether or not to join the trade union. This is entirely different from the KMT trade union law, which forced workers to join trade unions and which turned the trade unions into organs for controlling the workers.

Our draft also stipulates that all manual and non-manual workers employed by enterprises, institutions and schools in Chinese territory, whose wages constitute their sole or main means of livelihood, and casual workers, without definite employers, have the right to organize trade unions. This is also entirely different from the trade union law of the KMT reactionary government and those of capitalist countries, under which large sections of workers are debarred from organizing trade unions. (For instance, civil servants employed by the governments and workers in munition plants are not allowed to organize trade unions. In some states of the USA, Negroes are not permitted to join trade unions.)

Our Trade Union Law conforms entirely with Article 5 of the Common Program which states that the people of the People's Republic of China shall have freedom of assembly, association . . . without any restrictions or conditions.

The class character of the trade unions is seen in the stipulation that only wage workers have the right to join trade unions. The mass character of the trade unions is revealed in the clause that all wage workers may join irrespective of political belief or other conditions.

On the relations between trade unions and the people's government, Articles 7 and 12 of the draft Trade Union Law stipulate that the people's government entrusts the trade unions with the responsibility of seeing that all labor protection laws are strictly carried out by the managements of state-owned enterprises and the proprietors of privately-owned enterprises. The people's government also provides for material help and facilities to be given to the trade unions. In turn, the trade unions, in accordance with their constitutions and decisions and in order to protect the fundamental interests of the working class, will educate and organize the masses of workers and administrative workers to safeguard the laws and carry out the policies of the people's government and to consolidate the people's state power led by the working class.

Such relations—the government protecting the trade unions and the trade unions supporting the government—can be realized only in Socialist and new democratic countries. This is because in these countries the broad masses of the workers know from their own experience that the government has been set up by themselves, after long periods of struggle and sacrifice by the working class and the broad masses of the people to bring about the overthrow of reaction. They know that only by strengthening their own government can the working class finally liberate itself, gradually improve its living standards and attain a full and happy life. Hence only in Socialist and new democratic countries will the masses of workers give full play to their love for their motherland and their enthusiastic support for the government.

The people's government, on the other hand, relies on the support of the trade unions to rally around it the broad masses of workers as its pillars. In any city, the wage workers and their families constitute more than half the population. For example, about 400,000 of Peking's two million population are employed workers. If there are on the average three in each family, then they and their dependents total over 1,200,000. Of the six million population in Shanghai, more than 1,100,000 are wage workers, and they and their dependents exceed 3,300,000.

If the trade unions organize all the wage workers and rally all their dependents, then they can become the most important support for the people's government in the urban areas.

Some people think that since there is no class antagonism in state-owned enterprises, workers in these enterprises should not be called hired workers. In fact, since wages still exist in state-owned enterprises, the form of employer-worker relationship still exists. But this relation is different from that of employers and workers in capitalist enterprises. It is a relationship between the public as the employer and the individual worker, who is a member of the public, as the employee. There is no exploitation in this relationship. But it is still a kind of public-private

relationship; therefore in state-owned enterprises, the policy must be one of taking into account both public and private interests, and trade unions have the duty to protect the interests of the masses of workers.

The Trade Union Law stipulates that the trade unions have the right to take part in the production management in state-owned enterprises, and the right to take part in the management committees. In a privately-owned enterprise, the enterprise belongs to its owner, and exploitation still exists. The trade unions there have the right to take part in the labor-capital consultative councils and it is on this point that trade unions in state-owned and privately-owned enterprises differ.

But both in state-owned enterprises and in privately-owned enterprises, higher production means an increase in the wealth of the country and the wealth of society. Therefore the Trade Union Law stipulates:

In order to protect the fundamental interests of the working class, it is stipulated that trade unions shall in accordance with their constitutions and decisions educate and organize the masses of workers and employees to establish a new labor attitude, observe labor discipline, organize labor emulation campaigns and other productive movements to ensure the fulfilment of the production plan.

In other words, trade unions in both state and privately-owned enterprises shall take production as their central task. On the other hand, private entrepreneurs, like the managements of state-owned enterprises, must also rely on the workers to raise production; they must end their former practices of oppressing and disparaging the workers and adopt the practice of frank democratic consultation with the workers. At the same time, of course, trade unions should protect the interests of the workers.

The basic trade union organizations are the trade unions in the factories, mines, shops, farms, institutions, schools and other productive and administrative organizations.

A well organized, basic trade union organization will be able to mobilize the entire staff of workers and employees in the struggle for the fulfilment of production or work plans. It is the management's best guarantee for the fulfilment of its tasks. To give these basic union organizations a sound foundation, it is necessary to give them help and facilities. The Trade Union Law therefore lays down rights of the basic trade union organizations, and the material assistance which should be provided for them by the administration in state-owned enterprises and the entrepreneurs.

The Chinese working class has fought for nearly 30 years and paid dearly with its blood in the struggle for the freedom to organize trade unions under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. The famous February 7 strike was for the freedom to organize trade unions. It was suppressed by ruthless slaughter of workers by the feudal warlords —running dogs of the imperialists. From that time, during the 28 years that followed, the Chinese working class, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, developed its struggle for the freedom to organize trade unions into the revolutionary struggle against the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism. The Chinese working class has suffered continuous suppression and slaughter, and many of its leaders and outstanding representatives sacrificed their lives for the cause.

Now victory has been won and reactionary rule overthrown, and the people's state power, led by the working class, has been established. The masses of workers have gained real freedom to organize their trade unions as well as all other political rights. It is only now that such a progressive draft Trade Union Law, beneficial to the working class and the people, can be brought forward.

We believe the promulgation of the Trade Union Law will help the greater development of the trade union organizations, so that they will become the bulwark of the people's government; so that the consciousness of the working class will be further raised, and the masses of the workers will be more firmly united around the banner of Chairman Mao Tse-tung in fighting for a fundamental improvement in the economic and financial situation of the country.

— *Hsinhua Translation*

LETTERS

(Continued from Page 149)

when the **Review** will announce its resumption of publication.

P. Y. WANG

Peking
July 22, 1950

OUR MAGAZINE

To the Editor:

For years I have been a constant reader of your highly esteemed magazine. It is therefore not difficult to imagine what effect the news of your closing has on me.

It is still fresh in my memory to recall those hard days during the KMT reactionary reign when the populace of Shanghai was completely blockaded off from learning the true developments in China as well as abroad, and it was you and you alone who dared to report and comment on such developments outspokenly. There is no doubt that your work in those days was valuable and praiseworthy.

Today the world situtions is even more complicated. The American imperialists are passing from preparation for aggression to direct acts of aggression. In this fast tempo of world events, it is needless to say how important it would be for your **Review** to carry on and continue giving your just and righteous views to enlighten the public. Moreover, as the peoples of the whole world are launching their widespread campaign against war and for peace, it is fervently hoped that you will spare no efforts to render your valuable contribution.

I understand that the influence of the **Review** is not limited to the local community but also embraces numbers of readers in other parts of China as well as overseas. How great a loss it would be to them if you should close down.

Of course, you may have your difficulties but I dare say all your readers will be only too glad to share them with you as the **Review** is our magazine as well as yours.

T. Y. YANG

Shanghai
July 26, 1950

INTIMATE FRIEND

To the Editor:

It can certainly be expected that many of your readers will be as sorry as I was to read your announcement of closing the **Review** on August 5. It seems to me a little unexpected because you have done an excellent job in recent issues both in choosing materials for it and improving its appearance. However, it is really impossible to keep it going when you run up a large financial deficit and its circulation is affected due to conditions in foreign countries.

I am very grieved to see it go, especially because I have been one of your contributing editors and correspondents for almost five years. With the closure of the **Review** I feel I am losing an intimate faithful friend whose friendship I have enjoyed so long and whose valuable service to China in the fight for peace and true democracy is unsurpassed by any other periodical in the Far East during the thirty years since its publication. I hope it will reappear in the future.

DUNCAN C. LEE

Peking
July 17, 1950

GOOD WISHES

To the Editor:

It is quite disheartening to learn that the **Review** will cease publication with the August 5 issue. Although I have been a regular subscriber for only a little more than six months, I have known the **Review** for many years and have always enjoyed reading it whenever I had a chance. I believe that many people both in China and abroad are feeling as if they are parting with a good friend.

It is not hard to imagine that the circulation of the **Review** since liberation has considerably diminished, with consequent financial difficulties. One of the reasons for the decreased circulation not given in your notice must be the departure of foreigners from Shanghai and from China as a whole.

However, the **Review** has done a good job. As pointed out by you, it "provided one of the few forums from which progressive Chinese could speak" during the KMT days, and since the liberation it "was one of the very few publications in a position to give foreign readers an objective and fair picture of conditions and developments in the new China." It played a part in the success of the revolution in China.

The closing of the **Review** might be seized upon by the reactionaries and imperialists as another opportunity to preach that there is no freedom of press in "Communist China" as the last American-owned publication in China has been "forced" to close. Whatever may be said of it, the truth will stand.

I wish you and the staff of the **Review** good health and success in your future undertakings.

A READER

Peking
July 19, 1950

RECONSIDER

To the Editor:

The sad collapse of Henry Wallace convinces me that the truthful coverage the **Review** is giving events in the Far East is more necessary than ever. If you cannot put out a weekly, what about a fortnightly or even a monthly. Surely you must see that the whole emphasis of American foreign policy is now on Asia, which makes it imperative that the **Review** continue its job.

A FOREIGNER

Peking
July 20, 1950

HEAVY LOSS

To the Editor:

I am very sorry to learn that you will close with the August 5 issue. It is a very heavy loss to me. Ever since V-J Day I have bought the **Review** and use it as spiritual food to pursue my knowledge and to gain a viewpoint of the world.

No matter how difficult my financial condition was, I never stopped buying the **Review** the day before your scheduled publication. Often I had to ask for a small loan from others to pay for it. I want to thank you for all the help and instruction you have given me.

I hope that you can make it a monthly or quarterly publication.

WONG SZE-LIANG

Shanghai
July 24, 1950

The Review's English Lesson CXLI

Correct Spoken English

GEORGE Bernard Shaw, famous Irish playwright, made a phonograph recording of a talk on spoken English, addressed to "foreign students of the English language." Our text for this week is taken from Shaw's talk, and points out the difficulty in deciding what is "correct" spoken English.

> I am a member of a committee established by the **British Broadcasting Corporation** for the purpose of deciding how the **utterances** of speakers employed by the Corporation should be **pronounced.** . . That Committee knows as much as anyone knows about English speech; and yet its members do not agree as to the pronunciation of some of the **simplest and commonest** words in the English language. The two simplest and commonest words in any language are **"yes" and "no."** But no two members of the Committee pronounce them exactly alike. All that can be said is that every member pronounces them in such a way that they would not only be **intelligible** in every English-speaking country, but would **stamp the speaker** as a **cultivated** person as distinguished from an **ignorant** and **illiterate** one . . . Now, as they all speak differently, it is nonsense to say that they all speak correctly. All we can claim is that they all speak **presentably** . . . I have said enough to you about the fact that no two native speakers of English speak it **alike**; but perhaps you are clever enough to ask me whether **I myself** always speak it in the same way. **I must confess at once** that I do not. . .

British Broadcasting Corporation: In Britain, radio broadcasting is a public service; a national broadcasting authority (the British Broadcasting Corporation, usually abbreviated BBC) is constituted by the government, but has kept some degree of self-regulation. Part of its expenses are paid out of general taxation, and no commercial advertising is permitted. In the United States, broadcasting companies are privately owned, obtain revenue from the sale of air time for commercial purposes, and, except for the nominal authority of the Federal Communications Commission, are self-regulating.

Utterances: Expressions by the voice; speech; also, style or manner of speaking.

Above, the phrase "utterances of speakers" means simply what the speakers say.

Pronounced: "Pronounce" comes from the Latin, "to announce forth." To pronounce is to speak or utter the sound of, as to pronounce words.

Simplest and commonest: These adjectives are in the superlative degree of comparison; that is, the most simple and most common.

"Yes" and "no:" Whenever words, or individual letters or figures, are used in a sentence simply as words, they should be enclosed in quotation marks.

Intelligible: Understandable; clear, as an explanation, or the meaning of spoken words.

Stamp the speaker: To mark, label, brand, indicate the character of; here, to show or indicate that the speaker is a cultivated person.

Cultivated: Civilized, refined, educated. Usually, in the west, the word has a snobbish connotation, since a "cultivated" person generally refers to a member of the bourgeoisie who has had the time and the money to obtain an expensive education at one of the "better" colleges.

Ignorant: Lacking knowledge, uninstructed, uneducated—from the Latin, "not to know." Thus, an ignorant person is one who knows little, not necessarily one who lacks a "formal" education.

Illiterate: In its narrower, literal sense, an illiterate person is one who is unable to read or write. But the word is often used in a wider sense to mean unlearned, uneducated. Another meaning is, showing a lack of sufficient education or culture; thus, a letter that contains so many errors of spelling or grammar as to betray great ignorance on the writer's part, might be called "an illiterate letter."

Presentably: In a manner suitable to be offered, given, introduced, spoken, etc. "Presentable" means fit to be seen or appear; thus, before going out, we make ourselves presentable: we dress in a manner suitable to the customs and demands of the group we are going to see.

I myself: Here, "myself" is called a reflexive pronoun, used to give emphasis to the "I." Compare the Chinese 我自己. In English it is not very often used.

I must confess: I am forced to admit.

At once: Immediately, right now.

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